quantity) will bring the same

Say for hire of 6 hands and all ex-

Cost of 400 fbs. Gnano to the acre

other, \$886; difference is \$1,677.

(100 acres)-20 tons at \$95 \$\text{ ton 1,900}- 3,689

The loss in one case is \$791, profit in the

In the foregoing I have said manured

with guano. The planter need not use gu-ano at all if he has cotton seed and stable

manure to manure his land heavily, or he

can use his cotton seed and stable manure

planter that the second great remedy is in

yields and consequent profit, he must

change his system of manuring. In place

of a small handful of stable manure or cot-

for the plant to fruit, and then and there

abundantly. Some will object, and say so

much manure will fire the plant ; it is time

such an absurd idea is abandoned. I will

seed or stable manure under the plant, and

casting is waste, both are fatal errors to

### ERRORS OF YOUTH.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Debility, Premature Decay and is of youthful indiscretion, will, for , the receipt and directions for making aple remedy by which he was cured. Suf-wishing to profit by the advertiser's expe-can do so by addressing, in perfect confi-JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar st., New York.

# THE

n I better provide for my Family, than y spending a small portion of my in-

### come for a Policy on my Life ?" 8,000 Persons have Insured in the TNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONN ...

principle of LIFE INSURANCE has come so well demonstrated, that it is hardly y at this day to go into an argument in its Every individual who has a family or a dependent upon his existence, is in fact, dependent upon his existence, is in fact, is, if not violating, one of the most im-dities of life, in not guarding them against ad protecting them from poverty, should eprive them of his support and assistance. NSURANCE POLICY, precured at a small n, a requisite sum is secured in case of a previde them with subsistence through LESS SYMPATHY OF AN UNCHABITA-VORLD. To those whose good impulses are

#### cordially recommended for the carrying The Company has been in for FORTY EIGHT years, and now, with a

apital of over \$6,000,000 00 is as one of the solid monetary justitutions of and offers positively the best induce-IFE INSURANCE in the world. hundred risks have been taken in the

orth Carolina. Out of this number four making \$23,000 in cash paid to survivors; and but for this foreand ACTION not one dollar would have of their estates for the benefit of their oved ones. After the 2nd year

r cent, Dividends is paid to Policy tolders every year during Life.

ats from \$1,000 to \$10,000, and the rates

JOHN E. SPEARMAN. Agent.

Market Street, between 2d and 3d., Wilmington, N. C.

#### ADVANCES ON COTTON. ANTERS DESIRING TO RAISE MONEY

an get an advance on same by shipping it ed not be prepaid on Cotton shipped.

WILLIAM LAMB, Commission Merchant, Norfolk, Va. 31-eod2w-38-1m

# SEINES AND NET TWINES.

ROPE, CORKS, BUOYS LEADS AND NET FITTINGS, ery description, manufactured and for sale H. & G. W. LORD,

# Special Term of the Superior Court

at the recent Fall Term of the Supeselves accordingly.

JOHN T. MELVIN,

# ALL KINDS OF BLANKS

# JOURNALOFFICE.

lowell and Grant have been elected by ception to these remarks. The white men

and contemplate giving a series of ainments in Tucker Hall—the proes considerable amateur dramatic A number of rehearsals have been id, we doubt not, the public will lowing charge: red with really attractive and excelepresentations. We bespeak for the gentlemen concerned a flattering re-

Normal school receives \$2,000.

From the Metropolitan Record. GENERAL STERLING PRICE,

Loved chieftain of Missouri's swords, In Freedom's cause he wore the gray, When fratricides and hireling hordes Involved the South in frenzied fray.

In civic scenes, in battle's strife, His manly worth superior shone; The annals of his blameless life, Virtue and valor claim their own.

His peer is known not once an age
In modern times of heroes low;
And spacious history's proudest page
No nobler, dearer name can show.

What though to him no laurelled bust His war-scarred veterans yet may raise, Nor sculptured shaft above his dust, Demanding fame from future days?

Their children lisp in artless love
His glorious deeds and honored name;
Can conqueror's crown so precious prove,
Can cloud-capt column aid such fame? To the fair fields beyond the shore
That bounds the wasteful waves of Time,
They greet one radiant spirit more
To shine in that celestial clime
M. P. S.

## CONFLICT AND CONQUEST.

Courage, brother, do not stumble,
Though the path be dark as night;
There's a star to guide the humble,
Trust in God and do the right.

Let the road be rough and dreary, And its end far out of sight, Foot it bravely, strong or weary, Trust in God and do the right.

Perish policy and cunning,
Perish all that fears the light,
Whether losing, whether winning,
Trust in God and do the right. Trust no party, sect or faction; Trust no leader in the fight;

But in every word and action, Trust in God and do the right. Trust no lovely form of passion

Friends may look like angels bright; Trust no custom, school or fashion, Trust in God and do the right.

Simple rule and safest guiding, Inward peace and inward might, Star upon our path abiding, Trust in God and do the right.

Some will flatter, some will slight; Cease from man, and look above thee, Trust in God and do the right.

## STATE NEWS.

A SHOOTING AFFAIR-A FILE OF UNITED STATES TROOPS DEFIED. On Saturday last tied on behind to keep them from running down too fast.

The Family of There special use and supering the first special use and supering the citizens of Washington county were down too fast.

The ploughing is done, of course, in the discharge of his special use and supering the citizens of Washington county were down too fast.

The ploughing is done, of course, in the discharge of his behind to keep them from running down too fast.

The ploughing is done, of course, in the ploughing is done, of course, in the ploughing is done, of production of 20 to find the rates select land that will produce 800 lbs. or lands (or by highly manuring his poor down too fast.

The ploughing is done, of course, in the ploughing is done, of production of 20 to find the rates select land that will produce 800 lbs. or lands (or by highly manuring his poor down too fast.

The ploughing is done, of course, in horizontal lines. I see much very fine contained by the amount of the citizens of Washington county were down too fast.

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The plants are done in the citizens of Washington county were down to fast.

The plants are down to fast and the rates are down to fast.

The plants are down to fast and the citizens of Washington county were down to fast.

The plants are down to fast and the citizens of Washington county were down to fast.

The plants are down to fast and the citizens of Washington county were down to fast a gro offender.

The facts as reported to us are as follows able support at your decease; can A negro man, by the name of Stephen Gills, ations in Martin county, and to escape which flow through them. These valleys acquirecture as of this strength, it detection and punishment, had skedadled are invariably fertile; but the cotton land Every had committed considerable thieving operdetection and punishment, had skedadled are invariably fertile; but the cotton land Ginning and packing, 39 rupees......

A due requisition having been made a file of United States soldiers to arrest to live on less production per acre. Or above the lower, in point of fertility. It is above the lower, in point of any former quantity I used, and I confidently believe it will cause the vield of a bale to the acre on poor lands in the results of the land is well prepared by subscilling. We cannot so safely secure it in any other way. Leave the busy and stormy life of a believe it will cause the vield of a bale to the acre on poor lands in the results of the land is well prepared by subscilling. We cannot so safely secure it in any other way. Leave the busy and stormy life of averages 10d. or 28c. per day in our current in the results of the land is well prepared by subscilling. It is above the lower the lower and busy and stormy life of a ble to the acre on poor lands (if the land is well prepared by subscilling), and I confidently believe it will cause the vice of the acre on poor lands (if the land is well or a lowe the lands of nformation call on the Agent who a file of United States soldiers to arrest even in the presence of a squad of United States troops-the effects of which are supposed will result seriously if not fatally to Mr. Bateman.

Owing to the darkness, the rascal escaped. and though we understand the Military h me to Liverpool, where it can be held at turned out in force to capture him, no arrest has yet been made.

Tarboro' Southerner, 21st inst. FRAUD AND OUTRAGE. -At the Nahunta box in this county, we learn from a gentleman who witnessed it, that a white voter presented his ticket, but was turned off because his name did not appear upon the name could not be found. The pollholder, says our informant, leant forward, and in a low tone of voice said: "We can't find your ame to-day; come back to-morrow, and we'll We had hoped that after consolidating the voting boxes to five in the county, enough men could be found who had ome idea of the responsibilities of an

oath to conduct the election fairly, Goldsboro' News, of Bladen county, a Special Term COTTON.—despite the great decline in lof civil cases, will be held at the Court this staple, it is literally pouring in from will take due notice thereof, and govern board and Roanoke road arrived yesterday morning from Weldon, having on board 972 bales. Most of this is destined for shipment North by the Old Dominion steamship line, and is being dispatched in large quantities by every trip. This cotton is principally from the Eastern district of

WAKE COUNTY.—The Raleigh Sentinel of l instant says: The election pass- Andrews, Franklin and Williams, white with us quietly. No demonstration Radicals, are certainly elected by a considus character was manifested du- erable majority. The white men of the county have no one to blame for this result but themselves. The blacks, it well their services were not needed. The be observed, have almost uniformly voted candidates and in favor of a Con- vote falls quite one-third behind. In Raln. After using every exertion in our eigh, perhaps, there were between forty is, and allowed the negroes to walk ber of colored men either voted the Conthe course. A full vote of the Con- servative ticket or refrained from voting. ives would have changed the result. Had not the white men of Wake manifestmber this, ye who refused to vote, ed so much apathy and indifference, they whatever ill befalls your county must could have easily elected their ticket. Nat. Jones' is, we believe, the only ex-

negroes, and will represent them in the there polled their full strength. Defeated though they are, our candidates, and especially Judge Fowle, have established a claim upon the gratitude of our people which can never be forgotten

Acquited.-Gen. Canby has approved after defraying the expenses incurred | the proceedings of a military commission etting under weigh," to be appropri- recently convened in Charleston, of which Brevet Major-General R. O. Tyler was President, acquiting Mr. Jesse C. Griffith,

Sheriff of Caswell county, N. C., of the fol-

Charge-" Misdemeanor in office." Specification-"In this that the said Jesse C. Griffith, citizen of the county of Cas- Petersburg..... well, in the State of North Carolina, while Baltimore..... erst representation, we believe, will sheriff of said county, and having, under

Griffith, sheriff as aforesaid, by an order of the Superior Court of said county of Caswell, under conviction of burglary, at the did wantonly, unnecessarily, maliciously and cruelly maltreat and cause to be malabout the length of six feet; and the said | 331 acres to the mule-say Jesse C. Griffith, sheriff as aforesaid, did wantonly and unnecessarily fail to provide any means of properly warming the premises in which said Johnson was so confined, keeping said Johnson in said cage without fire or sufficient clothing, or other means of warmth in the winter time; alleging as a reason for such inhuman treatment as aforesaid, that said Johnson had deserted from the army of the so-called Confederate Depreciation of mules by age, per annum, States, and had joined and served in the army of the United States. All this at Yanceyville, in the said county of Caswell, in said State of North Carolina, between the month of September, 1866, and about the 6th day of May, 1867."

Depreciation of land, houses, gin, &c., annually taxes

Rent of land, or interest on land, gules, provisions, &c., valued at \$20,000, at 7

COWEE MOUNTAINS—HILL-SIDE FARMING -RICH BOTTOM LAND-NOJOQUE-VALLEY
OF THE TENNESSEE-WHEAT.—Toiling up a long, steep ascent, mile after mile, at last the weary traveler and jaded horse are at the top of the Cowee mountains. But he is paid for his labor. It is far, very far, above the level of the sea and is wild and mountains, hills, specks of farms, and a ceaseless West.

The growth on the Cowee, if marketa- say ble, would be valuable. Locust, to my | 800 pounds seed cotton on 500 acres, yields surprise, abounds. Straight, for say thirty fa45,000 pounds lint, at \$28 15, gives.... feet, without a limb, it yields the best of 400 pounds seed cotton on 500 acres yield feet, without a limb, it yields the best of posts and is used for underpinning for 500 pounds seed cotton on 500 acres, yields houses. It is exceedingly durable.

Poplar, very large and long, abounds. Hickory grows to perfection. And the Chestnut appears to be to the mountains

what Pine is to the plains. Poplar is a substitute for Pine in these mountain districts for inside work, floors

for weather-boarding.

are beautiful and extensive valleys, which bear generally the names of the streams ha conjuncture as this without re- for Washington county, his former home. possesses quite a singular feature. The lowest land is inferior to a sort of table land cognomen of Egypt.

ty in a good cause.

similar nature. York; and a boarder, she and Nojoque, in Franklin, Macon county, N. C. They obtained the increase of the negro and the increase of his value.)—

Cowee Mountains, an enchanting valley after discharging the current expenses of spreads itself out before the traveler. As the plantation, but quite as often, in less duction of our lands one year with another) far as the eye can reach, is the same un- favorable seasons, or from low prices, the and on that basis it costs the planter nearly changing scene, interminables hills and crop failed to discharge the year's expenses. tance by the lofty mountains. I don't one who paid up his obligations when the know why the Ridge was named blue crop was sold, was considered the thrifty Ridge. All mountains have a bluish cast, planter, while a large majority left a por-

the 22d instant says: Harris (negro) and better than last year-both years excellent. cheap labor, (our own labor being the For miles our horse trots down grade unrich, mellow and suited to almost any we cultivate rich land or land made rich product that will flourish in a stiff cool by high manuring. The longer we con-

The best wheat I perhaps ever saw, grew poorer we will become. ty of the votes polled were for the up to their registration, while the white this year in Macon county, raised by C. D. I will hereatter endeavor to point out Smith. It yielded twenty-five bushels to our mistakes and the remedy. the acre, and is the heaviest and plumpest white men to a sense and fifty of the white men who voted the white wheats know of in this State. I was vast importance of voting in this Radical ticket, and in the county 150 or much taken with the Catawba wheat .n, hundreds have stayed away from thereabouts. But at least an equal num- More interest is manifested in this grain, by the Catawba people, generally, than any I know of. But Mr. Smith's wheat, I presume, would take the lead at any Fair in North Carolina. This section produces considerable quan-

> which has passed this place during the last and Raleigh roads, -not including that

> which passed over the Seaboard road from the Raleigh road: From the Wilmington Road : Petersburg......164 " Baltimore .... From Weldon. Weldon News.

Facts and Figures fer Cotton Planters.

Wilmington Journal.

Editor Enquirer: I propose (in a series fall term of said Court, in the year 1866, in of communications) to show the cost of raisan apartment other than that provided and ing cotton in America and India, to show designated by law, to wit, in an iron cage, the errors planters have been and still are nine feet square by six feet high; and the committing, and the remedy. I begin with said Jesse C. Griffith, sheriff as aforesaid, an estimate of the cost of working a plantation, say one consisting of 1200 acres of land, 500 acres in cotton, 300 acres in corn, treated the said William M. Johnson in the &c., and 400 acres in wood and waste lands. following manner, to wit: by binding and causing to be bound the said Johnson incultivating 10 acres in cotton and 6 acres in cultivating 10 acres in cotton and 6 acres in cultivating 10 acres in cotton and 6 acres in cultivating 10 acres in cotton and 6 acres in cultivating 10 acres in cotton and 6 acres in cultivating 10 acres in cotton and 6 acres in cultivating 10 acres in cotton and 6 acres in cultivating 10 acres in cultivating side of the said cage, with an iron chain of corn, &c., to the hand, and using 24 mules,

Hire of 50 laborers, at average price of \$125 Hire of 50 laborers, at average price of 52 per annum.

Cost of bacon, 182 pounds to the laborer, 9,100 pounds (for 50) at 16e, about....

Blacksmith's work and iron to keep up plows, wagons, &c., in same good condition as commenced with; also, for hoes, axes, traces, harness, hames, and all plantation tools. 1,450 

per cent. . No estimate for provisions, as it is sup-

Cost of operating plantation..... submit the following as the yield per acre, grand. Ravishing scenery meets the eye so that it may be seen what it costs under in every direction. Far in the distance are different conditions: I begin with 300 pounds per acre of seed

cotton, and extend it up to 1,500 pounds-

60,000 pounds lint, at \$21 12, gives. 75,000 pounds lint, at \$16 90, gives..... 12,675 00 pounds seed cotton on 500 acres, yie ds 120,000 pounds lint, at \$10 56, gives..... 12,672 1,000 pounds seed cotton on 500 acres yields 150,000 pounds lint, at \$8 45, gives ... 1,500 pounds seed cotton on 500 acres yields 225,600 pounds lint, at \$5 63, gives.....

It will thus be seen that the richer the and ceiling, and is used to great advantage land the less the cost of production, and in losses, will be unable to pay him any price, the plant. All manures should be put in an increasing ratio, that is worth the close certainly not beyond that which will enable wet or damp and covered at once, then the The low countryman who stands off and attention of planters. Land that will not him to live at least without loss; and the soluble parts of the manure imparts its dreads his hill-side of ten degrees rise produce over 600 lbs. per acre had better sooner we come to this understanding richness to the surrounding soil, and is would soon learn to look upon his little be left uncultivated, as it costs more motrouble with indifference if he had to farm ney to produce it than the present prices, This could be easily brought about if the generally feel that they must make their up here. There are vast numbers of fields which range (free of tax) from 11c. to 134 planter will simply pursue a course dictamanure go as far as possible, and that broadthat lie on hills that slope forty-five de- cents, averaging 12 to; unless the planter grees. They are so steep that wagons can can be sure of 800 lbs. or more per acre, he not succeed in working poor lands, he must success. Planters may suggest that the be driven down only by having a small tree had better let his land lie uncultivated and only cultivate such portions of his best 400 lbs. Guano, or high manuring with cottied on behind to keep them from running select land that will produce 800 lbs. or lands (or by highly manuring his poor ton seed or stable manure, will not in-

and supplied to green admirably acres (acclimated New Orleans seed) cotton official duty, had been shot down by a neofficial duty, had been shot down by

Local tax to government for assessment, &c., 19 rupees... Cost of cultivating 20 acres..... and the requisition having been made that lies, say fifteen feet, above the river upon Sheriff Bateman, he proceeded with that lies, say fifteen feet, above the river which produces 1,300 lbs. and cost about labor is reduced it will enable the planter I have counted 400 pounds, which is double

lands proper. This upper floor is much 23d. per lb., which reduced to our currento live on less production per acre. Or the amount of any former quantity I used, "Man shall earn his bread by the sweat of sonage than the Impending Crisis. He is a wanted or not. To such competition we

fore the war when the labor was owned and are loboring under. Mrs. Hinton Rowan Helper is a Spaniard, a native of Buenos Ayres; educated in New planting interest prospered from the inject to boarding with families who employ colored servants.

Descending the western slope of the Desce ntermediate valleys, bounded in the dis- We can all bring to mind the fact that the the iniquitous tax. I also made plain that attributable to the vapors that lie around tion of their debts unpaid. It is true his them, together with their distance. estate increased with the increase of his The Valley of the Tennessee River is negroes, but it is clear be made no money very extensive. But even the North Car-olina part of it is one of the largest of keep it up. Then we kept back production the unnumbered Valleys of Western North in the rest of the world, because our profit Carolina. It is exceedingly fertile. This was in the negroes, now we have no profit year the corn crop is pronounced rather in them, and we come in competition with dearest agricultural labor in the world,) til we reach a flat surface, that lies just as and unless we change our policy, we must its improved construction one operative

tinue to cultivate cotton on poor land, the

Columbus, October 5, 1867.

No. 2. This section produces considerable quantities of Buckwheat.

Correspondence of Ral. Sentinel.

Corron in Transfru.—The following

Corrow in Transfru.—The fo statement exhibits the amount of cotton enough money to last us (without another effort) as long as we lived; no thought was six days, from points on the Wilmington given to the future of the country, or to those who would be left behind after we had reaped the greenback harvest, which we intended to convert into gold, hide it and ourselves away out of harm in some better country. Our old men were busy, our young men rented farms, and Yankees came South to partake of the scramble, all bidding high wages for the freedmen, each anxious to procure as many hands as would cultivate every acre of land, rich or poor. Texas planters came to Georgia and other States, still overbidding for the laborer, on 107 1 securing the assistance of the Bureau to which at \$1 per bushel is further their ends. Those that had secured

that corn might advance to \$2 per bushel, 100 acres as he did on the 300, let us see and starvation ensue among the poor. the result:

Providence seems to have rebuked their | The cotton and corn (if the same avaricious selfishness. The crop was almost a failure, and at that the price went down, and the cotton made did not suffice to pay the freedmen, and buy the corn and provisions to subsist on. The country was brought to the country was considered as a country was conside brought to the point of starvation, and but for the charity of kind hearts among our Northern friends (for there are kind hearts | Profit on the operation ..... there as everywhere) many would have starved. The old men found themselves older, but impoverished. The young men and the enterprising Yankee withdrew, having paid for their folly. The Texas planter does not again come bidding for hands. Providence sent them the overflows and the caterpillar, and they stand convicted of their folly.

as far as it goes, and reduce the purchase of guano. I am only seeking to show the To sum it all up, the country is impoverished. The cry is, there is no money highly manuring. If a planter has plenty of cotton seed and stable manure, he need We ask the North to lend us capital-we seek to induce emigration to help us, to do have no guano; but if he expects such what? To mortgage the lands (which is all we have left) for capital, and to make more cotton, with more labor, to make cotton cheaper; it is now too cheap for us to ton seed under the hill, or lightly sprinkproduce with the labor we have. Was led in the drill, he must double the quantithere ever a people so determined on their ty there, and give it a heavy broadcasting own bankruptey and ruin? Wedded to a of manure, either with cotton seed, stable system we grew up under, we forget that in manure or guano. To half manure land is the changed condition of things we must waste, on corn or cotton. It may improve change from our old ways. Glance your it a little, but to make it profitable it must eye over the items in the estimate made in | be coated heavily, and treble the producmy first communication of the cost of oper- tion. A little manure under the plant will ating the Plantation, and you will see that start it well, and give sustenance to the of the whole cost \$12,670, the hire paid roots under the plant, but all planters As the lands will differ in production, I the freedman and the bacon rations alone, know, that as the season approaches for is \$7,700, nearly two-thirds of the whole corn and cotton and all plants to fruit, it cost. In India the laborer works for half puts forth latteral roots extending across the wages we pay and finds himself (in rice, the rows, these roots seeking sustenance &c., eating no meat at all.) Our freedman is the best paid and fed agricultural labomust be the manure or sustenance it seeks, rer in the world ; he can lay up fully half and on that sustenance the stalk is sustainhis wages annually, (if he would,) while his ed, or for want of it fails to put forth fruit

employer is sinking money. It is true but few negroes economise, but spend their money for fine clothes, jewelry, &c., and thus in the end are no better off. They gain nothing by high wages, as they spend it all in useless finery and waste their in a lump, and suffer the sun to dry it betime at Radical meetings. He must come fore covered with the plow or hoe, it will to lower wages, such as will afford him do but little if any good—it may never get coarse but comfortable clothing and ra- wet after being covered dry, and in that tions, or his employer, exhausted by his state may, and no doubt will, injure or fire the better for freedmen and employer.—
This could be easily brought about if the generally feel that they must make their ted by common sense. As the planter canlands) as can be made profitable; this will crease the 500 lbs. to 1500 lbs. cotton to in demand, it would be in surplus supply, is all we can go by. My own experience and then labor will come down to its true has extended back for twelve years in the value, and thus reduced would enable the use of guano. With the use of 100 pounds planter and laborer both to thrive. As it I am sure I always succeeded, in all seanow stands the planter is losing money, but making money, but This year, from the use of 200 pounds I flow from agricultural pursuits in any counflow from and his condition is not improved. If the times; while in my foregoing calculations

Reflect on the probable still lower prices which the competition from India and greater sum. The cost of cultivating you for working and gathering the crop. Our which the competition from India and Halting at a little mountain stream on laborer costs for hire and meat alone \$154 other countries will bring. If other counthe western slope of the Cowee, to water per annum, full 50c. per day, and is em- tries go on increasing their cultivation with the horse, I met, vis-a-vis, no less a per- ployed all the year round, rain or shine, us, we must expect the prices to fall to a point in greenbacks as low as cotton sold very handsome man, a kind of lordly look- must yield, unless we cultivate alone for in gold before the war. We must shape ing figure. His hair is gray—rather iron gray. His coat, vests and pants were gray, intensely gray. But few remarks passed. The first land we do cultivate. Before the war and, unless we at once prepare to do so, we have a state of things, and, unless we at once prepare to do so, we will find our means all exhausted in fruit. We passed each other, like the orbits of two wandering stars; he from stage to stage the war they increased it to one million; have the climate (unfortunately we have have the climate (unfortunately we have of a wild extinction—I from county to counhalf million, and this year's planting is said the remedy in our own hands. I have in Linton Roman Helper has gone to Ashe- to exceed all former plantings by 50 per this article discussed the labor question; a ville, I learn, to try to make arragements cent. These rapid strides in increased culfor a newspaper, an organ for a sort of ture, (as also in Egypt, Brazil, &c.,) will tempt in future communications to show books. A negro next came up, and his "white man's America," or something of a continue so long as they undersell us. Be- how we can overcome all the difficulties we

> Messrs. Editors :- In my first communi-17 cents per pound to produce it, clear of duce a certain amout of work, requiring the personal attention of two men. To the two men he pays \$150 each per annum, the farmer wants it. It is easily ploughed, yield to other countries, only in so far as will attend it, this reduces the annual cost \$150, and although he has to pay for the improved machine \$1,000, he abandons the old one and buys a new one, because the profit is clear for him to do so. Now our labor is costly and if reduced in price, it so, and buy the provisions they could make must still remain the great item of expense in operating the plantation. Let us take a case and work out the result. Suppose a planter has 300 acres of land to cultivate, the land capable of producing 500 pounds of seed cotton and 10 bushels of corn to Editor Enquirer: -In my last communi- the acre (which take one year with another cation I gave the cost of producing cotton is about the average production). It rein India and America. I now propose to quires 18 hands and 9 mules, say about 16 point out our past and present mistakes, acres to the hand and 331 acres to the mule,

1,200

Now, by reference to my first communication you will notice the whole cost of operating the plantation was \$12,700.— Divide this by fifty laborers, you will see the cost per laborer was \$254, and no count was made in that estimate for cost of corn, etc., for feed of hands and mules. I propose to include it now; say-18 Laborers at \$254 each, is \$4,572

Corn for 18 hands 254 bushels 9 mules 540—794 "

\$791 Loss on the operation.....

RATES OF ADVERTISING,

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every

Special Notices will be charged \$200 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be

things, for the cost of making the cotton (under our present system and labor) consumes the money obtained for it. When the planter raises enough corn, meat, &c., to supply himself, family and laborers, he has made the first great step to independ-ence and success, and when he does this and raises his own mules and horses, he will find his remaining wants are small, and his smaller cotton crop (which from being smaller) will yield a greater price and will supply all reasonable deficiencies not supplied from the plantation. Dispossess his mind of an idea generally entertained that the lower cotton is the more he must make, and that cotton is the only thing that will bring money. Let him roflect that the more cotton he raises the lower the price, and that the more of the necessaries of life he raises the less money he needs. If a planter could raise all he needs on his farm, money would be of no use to him but to hoard it, it being a surplus over his wants and increases his capital. Let the planter pursue this course (the only one that will bring him out,) no matter what his neighbors do. Let him not indulge the delusion that other may pur u this course, and that he will benefit by their policy, and make cotton for high prices, but let him think how little and insignificant a drop he constitutes in the great cotton planting of the world; he will not gain, but steadly lose by such a policy. Don't be deterred because the remedy may appear slow; recollect slow is usually followed by the word sure. You have committed the error, you must atone for it by getting in the right track. No matter how slow that course may now appear, it will sooner bear its fruits than appears at first view.

Abandon the thought that a large plantation, with many hands, is essential to success, it is more likely to result in failure. It is hard for the planter who has worked before the war one hundred hands, to alter his views of the necessity of keeping up the same scale. To secure success he must limit the laborers to the necessary number to cultivate his best and highly manured allow that if you put a handful of cotton

Again, let no planter expect to derive an income from his farm and live away from it. No business will succeed unless the owner (whose interest is involved) is present to supervise, and give it his earnest, intelligent, economical and watchful care. If you want business done employ an agent, if you want it well done do it yourself, is an old and true saying, and to no business does it apply more forcibly than to farming, where the laborer works under the eye of the employer. Direct your attention to improved plows and all labor-saving agricultural implements; learn the character of your soils, and determine its manures and best treatment. Correct the mistakes and adopt the remedies I have pointed in this The ploughing is done, of course, in I now submit the cost of producing cotenable him to reduce the number of laborthe acre, and the 10 bushels to 30 bushels

the acre, and the 10 bushels to 30 bushels

the acre, and the 10 bushels to 30 bushels succeed; you will be prepared for the lower prices we shall have no doubt to submit to quality of cotton and cheaper transportation, drive back your India competitors, and again occupy the position of the great

> spending it wastefully in useless articles, am confident the crop is increased three try, but the road to wealth is safe and sure, and it is the pursuit of independence. Husless course; he spreads all sail, risks all storms, moves in channels full of hidden must pay the laborer, and on unmanured dangers—success may crown his efforts, but the course is full of dangers and few ever lands lose money. If the money paid the extra labor is expended in manure, and you go through it safely, and when the storms make money, your interest is to choose that arise that wreck the speculator, you will course which produces the profitable refeel the wisdom of your course. Health, sult. On rich lands the effect of manure is plenty and independence is the measure of also good. Every farmer of experience God's appointed occupation.

knows that a cow-pen lot or land manured If in this and the foregoing articles, I gives a great amount of fruit. Land, if have pointed out mistakes and shown the ever so rich, inclines to produce stalk. A remedy, and thereby been at all instrumenmoderate broadcasting with manure will tal in awakening reflection that may end in change that disposition from making stalk good, I have accomplished my object. ly out of harm's way. On the subject of applying manures and planting, &c., I will

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS .- On Friday afternoon a party of twenty-seven Scotch immigrants-men, women and children-arrived here on the steamship Rebecca Clyde, from New York, destined for Robeson County. They are just from Scotland, via New York. They were secured by Mr. Robert McKenzie, of Red Banks, Robeson County, for several of his friends and neighbors. Messrs. Williams & Murchison, of this city, are charged with their reception, and will on Tuesday forward

We are pleased that this important question of immigration is inaugurated in earnest in this to see the example here shown speedily and generally followed. The advantages of immigration we need not dwell upon, as they are too apparent; It is that which is required to build up our suffer ence of the sturdy, in ustrious immigrants from the old world, to infuse into our working classes some of that life, vigor and untiring industry for which they are so remarkable.

he did when he left Portland. He ought to, he has been on the weigh all the time. It is pretty certain his steps are heavier than they were .- Lowell Courier. The Carlinsville, Ill., Spectator selects

they learn the lesson that they cannot do G. H. Pendleton and J. Q. Adams as its candidates for the Presidential contest. Ben Wade's last "jump forward" was a

jump out of a wagon; about as sensible a movement as he usually makes. Ben Wade is said to look very down-cast. The only safety matches-Rich marri-

ages. - Judy. Mrs. Lincoln's old clo' are still with Brady.

Ben Wade is in Washington, despite his accident. Thad. Stevens is known as Superfluous

Substitute for a card table-A deal board. - Punch. English Government securities-Hand-

cuffs.-Judy. Wigsby seems to have taken Dickens un der his exclusive protection.

Winter farniture-woollen drawers.-Lowell Courier. Short-hand writers of perfect proficiency

are many; while funny, graphic reporters are few.- Com. Adv. Prince Humbert and his father, Victor Emanuel, do not agree on public affairs.

Thad. Stevens drove to the Capitol Tuesday, but it used him up. Another rich young Englishwoman has

W. H. Young.

to making fruit, and brings it forward ear-

hereafter speak. I have pointed out the

cost of labor as the great difficulty, and

suggested the remedy. In this article I

have suggested the next great remedy.

There is much more to say, many changes

in our course to make, many mistakes and

errors we must rectify, and which are all

important to full success, but must form

the subject of another communication.

MESSRS. EDITORS:-The great mistake at wages alone of the laborer was full half the the close of the war our planters made, was whole cost of operating the plantation; that the neglect of corn and all breadstuff being the case, it becomes the planter to crops, making cotton the first and corn the make that labor produce the greatest pos- last consideration. That great mistake is sible amount. In all business the cost of the cause of our present trouble-I may labor is the great cost. A manufacturer is say our bankruptey. The next (that is the offered a machine for \$500 that will pro- present crop) was in a degree changed. ing and languishing country. We need the pres-The planter from necessity was forced to pay attention to his pressing wants, and planted more corn, but he still in fancy saw high prices for cotton and again made cotton the first consideration, and though the seasons were propitious, yet it is doubtful if enough of corn is made to serve the country until another crop. But few have any to spare, and many will not have enough for their own use. No agricultural people can thrive until

> at home. Some of those who read this, may be old enough to carry their recollections back to 1825. That is the year (if I recollect aright) when cotton sold for over 30 cents per pound. The next year it fell in price and sold for 6 and 8 cents, and remained at those prices for five or six years, The prices of 1825 brought the fruits consequent upon high prices, an inflation of values, and the following years of low prices, brought their trials and sufferings. Many planters of wealth were sold out by the sheriff and constable, and those who struggled through and weathered the storm, passed through many years of trouble to overcome the errors committed in that one year of high prices. They did work through by the closest economy and good management. They raised their own mules and horses, their own meat and corn abundantly. The writer well recollects the first drove of mules and hogs that ever came into this section of Middle Georgia. They attracted as much interest as a circus does in our day. They brought their mules and hogs to a poor market as planters raised enough themselves. The mules were finally sold out, three for \$100, or \$331 each, and the pork at 21c. per lb.

\$5,366 We must realize the fact that we must pass through the same ordeal. History is repeating itself, and to come through safe the law of Rip Van Winkle, together with a law of said State, the custody and control of the jail of said county, and of the just of the law of said State, the custody and control of the jail of said county, and of the just of the jail of said county, and of the just of the jail of said county, and of the just of the law of said State, the custody and control of the jail of said county, and of the just of the j The Election

Returns have been received from a sufficient number of counties to indicate the probable triumph of Radicalism over the purer principles of Conservatism and its incomparably superior candidates in this State. The result will cause a feeling of sorrow to pervade the heart of every true and native North Carolinian-those who reverence and adore the Constitution framed by our fathers, and who respect and venerate time-honored institutions. We have lived to see the good old State bowed down beneath the yoke of oppression; our most sacred rights violated, and, to complete our catalogue of wrongs and grievances, there will shortly assemble in our legislative halls a mongrel mob, for the most part, composed of Northern adventurers, without standing or character at home, and ignorant, unlettered negroes, anxious and greedy for political power and privileges, without a proper appreciation or under standing of the inestimable rights of a citizen. It is useless to advance the opinion that three-fourths, if not all of these men, are ignorant of the character of our State Constitution, and but few of them have even so much as read it. Our people are too well convinced of the fact, and know that many of these delegates cannot present a competent claim to citizenship in our State. Yet, by such men is our State Constitution, which has been our pride and boast in days past to be remodled, trampled under foot and a creature of their own submitted to our people in its stead. Look to it, white men of North Carolina, if this Constitution contains objectionable features, such as are revolting to your feelings of justice and right, as it most surely will, seeing that it cannot be otherwise, being made by such men, that you reject it with firmness and determination, by your action deciding that you will not thus shackle the limbs of your selves and your posterity. Let all apathy and indifference be then scattered to the winds. We have this one and last chance to resist, in the force of our might, falling into that condition to which many of those in our own State would degrade us. See to it that you surrender not your rights then so ingloriously as you have yielded the field to your antagonists in the recent election. When this Constitution is submitted, let the white men of North Carolina rush to the polls, and, armed with the ballot, cast their votes against tyranny and oppression, for the defeat of this Constitution and save the good old State from destruction.

## The Cotton Tax.

We are glad to see that such early earnest efforts are being made to have Congress repeal the tax on cotton. Numerous memorials, North and South, have been forwarded to Congress praying for immediate relief. The freedmen, who are most seriously interested in the matter, have at least entitled themselves to the favorable consideration of that body by the unanimity with which they have supported Radicalism in the recent Southern elec-

The New York Chamber of Commerce have memorialized Congress upon this subject, passing the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The value of cotton is less than half as much as twelve months ago, owing to causes of no temporary nature; therefore,

Resolved, That the present tax on cotton is unjust and oppressive, because no other important agricultural product is burdened in like manner, and especially so when it is considered that three-quarters of the crop has ordinarily to find a marthet abroad; that by driving agricultural industry to other pursuits than cotton in the soil and climate which are the best in the world for the production of cotton, so far as known, the continuation of the production of cotton, so far as known, the continuation of the production ance of the tax is glaring waste of the, national resources; that while the tax discourages the production of cotton in our own country, it encourages it abroad, to the great detriment of our shipping interest and of the internal trade of the United States; that the tax is injurious to the freedmen and the laborers in the South, because it obstructs the cultivation of land and employment of labor; that the present value of cotton is so low in the interior of the South that the tax amounts to nearly 20 per cent. upon the gross value; therefore the tax ought to be abolished with the least possible delay.

Senator Wilson informs a colored correspondent in this State that he thinks the tax should be repealed so as to apply floating debt is the one which enlists our special to the present crops, and Speaker Colfax, in a letter to Col. ELI S. SHORTER, of Ala-

thought that the high price cotton was then commanding would render the tax less burdensome than it has since proyed. But as we do not tax other agricultural products, and as cotton is so valuable as an equalizer of exchanges, and is an article of such prime necessity to so many millions, and as its culture in our country should be encouraged, I am decidedly in favor of abolishing the present direct tax on it; and the depressed condition of this staple will, I think, incline Congress to repeal it early in the session. Still, I can of course speak for myself alone."

We trust we see from these indications that Congress may be induced to repeal this onerous tax. This tax has been estimated at thirty millions of dollars, wrung from a section desolated by the war, Company, as an asset undisposed of, \$949,259 68. and every branch of business paralyzed by the emancipation of the slaves, followed by however, is, the floating debt can be paid off with-the whorever and unreliability of labor. The ability of the road to the uncertainty and unreliability of labor. Under these circumstances, with formida- should it be deemed best to dispose of all of its both long and short staples, the heavy tax the event all its bonds were sold, the interest acupon cotton in this country must have been conceived in the deadliest hate, and adopt- 140 42; ed in the hope of further ruin to the Southern planter. It would have been more natural, and certainly more in accordance with the prosperity of the whole country, if Congress had done all it could to foster the Amount of old First Mortgage great staple of the country and assisted by all its means the South to have competed with foreign countries in the cultivation of Amount of old Second Mortgage cotton. No, as the surrender of the Con- Interest due on same to May 1st, federate armies did not permit the politicians to continue the war in the field, they determined to carry it on in the Halls of Interest due on same to Sept. 1st, Congress. The cotton tax and the freed-Bonds secured by pledge of W. & W. men's bureau were intended to punish the South for endeavoring to resist their sub-

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL reward for the spleen and malignity of men who were too cowardly to meet their armies

> We believe that self-interest, the earnest Union, will work the repeal of this tax during the present session of Congress Imposed when cotton was double its present value, its magnitude must compel a change. The languishing condition of due interest, and a statement was ay and its past due interest, and a statement was ay being commerce, the tottering fortunes of the what progress had been made. We are pleased to be able to report additional progress and to cotton planters cannot long stand such experiments of hate in our legislation. Every interest, North and South, demand the repeal of this tax, and we trust and believe it

> Wilmington & Manchester Railroad. As the future prosperity of the South is dependent, in a very great measure, upon the progress of internal improvements, we surrender a portion of our space this morning to remarks upon, and extracts from, the report of the President and Directors of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, which were submitted to the Stockholders ger rates. With certain modifications of in their regular annual meeting on last passenger schedules and some further ex-Wednesday.

In referring to the reports of the Superntendent and Treasurer, the following of the road can be considerably increased. ummary of receipts and operating expenses is given in this report:

he gross receipts have been.

From this it will be seen that the road has done a very good business, and that forbids; at some future occasion we propose skill and economy have been displayed in its management.

The report then refers to the present indebtedness of the Company which, it is justly said, is a subject that merits attention. This attention has not been withheld by the present Board of Directors, and it must still be given to the subject by those who may succeed to the management of affairs. It is stated in the report, that when the work of reconstructing and re-equipping the road commenced, it was the intention to pay this indebtedness chiefly by the sale of Bonds. Every effort has been made. but notwithstanding this the President and Directors have not been able to negotiate all of the securities. It is from this cause that the Company is now pressed for money. This fact is not attributable to the want of proper and energetic efforts on the part of the President and Directors to effect a sale of these securities and relieve the Company of the heavy debt hanging over it, but rather to the unfortunate condition of the country, politically and financially, and the collateral causes which render it difficult even for the best and most solvent of Southern Railroads to obtain loans or effect sales of securities. Even individuals have met with these same difficulties and been confronted with similar obstacles in the endeavor to effect private transactions. Through all these difficulties continued and persistent efforts have in the report to the effect that at different times some \$220,000 of the Company's bonds have been placed, and some \$500,-000 in money raised during the present year, will show that they have not been

entirely in vain. In addition to this, all the former bonded debt with accrued interest, covering transactions amounting to some \$1,281,

740 32, has been re-arranged. The report expresses the opinion that the present indebtedness of the Company is not so large as to be beyond its management and control, and regards the debt as one which can be compassed without great ledged, but there are but few corporations which are not in the same condition, and it is candidly thought that the case of this duties thereof. Company is one susceptible of control and

The following statement of the actual debt of the Company is given: Actual bonded debt now out......\$1,550,740 32

Total floating debt embracing that before the war, during the war and since the war.....

The following opinion and statements regarding this debt are also given in the

"The bonded debt is not troublesome. Th attention. This debt amounts as above stated, to \$731,767 06. Of this sum \$147,714 94 is in Confederate currency, and could, we think, be arranged for \$15,000 in present currency. In the floating debt is also embraced \$15,754 66, which "I believe the cotton tax ought to be and will probably never be called for, as much of this will be repealed. When it was levied I sum has been standing on the books of the Company since 1852, the creditors in some instances pany since 1852, the creditors in some instances on other portions of it, similar natural and legal disabilities exist. Under these circumstances we think it reasonable to state the actual floating debt of the Company to be \$568,297 46. Various modes might be suggested for its management and reduction, but as these would require much the matter to the President and Directors for their

We quote further:

"The liabilities of the Company are as follows Capital stock ... First Mortgage Bonds, divided as

First Preference or Se-ries. 550,000 00- 2,000,000 00 Third Preference econd Mortgage Bonds .....

\$4,378,785 39 "As stated above, the bonded debt now actualfor \$2,500,000 00, leaves still in the hands of the The greater portion of this sum is available to pay off the floating debt if desirable. Our impression, provide for the interest on its entire bonded debt. bonds, appears from the receipts and operating annum. The net earnings this year were \$214,-140 42; it therefore appears it can manage a bonded debt of that extent, on its present business. It is reasonable to expect an increase in its business, in which event the whole matter would

The following facts and figures are next

submitted for consideration Interest due on same to June 1st, 1866 Bonds, due June 1st, 1873, 60,865 00 1st. 1864... 160,000 00 32,315 00 75,000 00 Ristori will go from Havana to Ne 13,125 00

Total interest past due on same.... "This Bonded indebtedness was created in the due interest accrued during the war, because of the impossibility of paying the coupons as they fell due, when held outside of the Southern States.

in December, 1865, to rearrange and readjust all this old bonded debt of the Company and its past exchanged but \$36,000,00; of the second morrage bonds of \$200,000 00, all have been exchanged but \$9,000 00; of the issue of income bonds amounting to \$160,900 00, all have been exchanged but \$5,000 00; and of the bonds secured by pledge of Wilmington and Weldon Railroad stock, amounting

to \$75,000 00, all have been exchanged. The cost of reconstructing, re-equipping and resuscitating the road up to this time has been \$724,058 89.

In conclusion, the report states that the business of the road indicates a gradual increase, notwithstanding very decided reductions in both freight tariffs and passenthe opinion is expressed that the revenue

We regret that we cannot give a synopsis of the able report of the Superintendent in this issue. It contains many facts of interest and much valuable information which we would like to present to the public before the meeting, but our space and time

#### What Senator Dixon Thinks.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, after mentioning the arrival at the capital of Senator Dixon, of Connecticut, says the Senator is in excelthe recent elections. He considers the plorable state of things, if he does not rechange in the public mind to be deepseated and permanent, and not merely a transient one, likely to be altered a year hence, when the people come to elect a opinion that not even General GRANT could carry the country with him on a Radical platform now, and that, in fact, Radicalism has been prostrated, never to raise its head again. One effect of the elections, he speedily colonized somewhere beyond the thinks, will be the practical abandonment of impeachment, either formally, by an under the public policy of the past, and "a adverse report sustained by the House, or most atrocious public policy of the present, sub silentio, by letting the thing die out of a large majority of the white people of the its own accord from want of notice or agi-Senator considers it a question of very grave doubt whether it would not be the President's plain duty to resist what could not be regarded otherwise than as a usurpation of power by Congress.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun. PROM WASHINGTON.

peachment\_Opinion of Hon. Reverdy Johnson on Disability\_The Stevens Proposition Demolished.

Washington, Nov. 24.—Hon. Reverdy Johnson has prepared an appendix to his last pamphlet on "The Dangerous Condition of the Country," which conclusively answers the Stevens proposition that the President can be suspended during the pendency of impeachment. Senator John-

son, in that appendix, says : "Since the first edition of this pamphlet the writer has been informed that some of the members of Congress profess to be of the opinion that that body can, by statute, declare that pendency of an impeachment of the President shall constitute a disability, on his part, to perform the functions of

"It is supposed that by such legislation for his removal for, amongst other causes. his 'inability' to discharge the powers and

"The answers to the proposition are several and conclusive:

"The clause does not contemplate a mere suspension or temporary removal. The removal provided for in such case is the same as that which is to result from a conviction upon impeachment, or from death, or resignation, which, of course, is not a temporary but a permanent one. The removal on conviction is, also, not only permanent, but is followed by the further judgment of disqualification to hold any other office un-

len government. "It will hardly be maintained that Congress can, by statute, create a greater punishment than this, or make it less. submitted to the discretion of Congress.of the other events mentioned in the

"2. The 'inability' mentioned is such an inability as renders the President permanently incapable of discharging his duties. Any other interpretation would give to Congress the authority to provide that temporary absence from the seat of governevent, should constitute an 'inability.'-There is, also, no judicial judgment to be as in the case of death, or resignation, is to take place the moment the contingency happens, and the duties of the office instantly devolve upon the Vice-President. "3. As the jugdment, on impeachment, inflicts no personal punishment, as the trial execute the powers granted, no such author- just mentioned. ity as the one in question belongs to Congress, no legislation being necessary to effect the object of the clause—that being accomplished the moment the event occurs of an 'inability,' within the constitutional meaning of that term.

the knowledge they are in search of.

workmen in the royal gardens at Kew. They are subject to a Kewrious malady.

The Catholic fair in Richmond is about

leans, returning East next April.

Helper Startled by the Fruits of his own

Sowing the Denounces the Radicals, &c. published not long before the war, and which was endorsed by many Republican members of Congress, has addressed from 'Good People of the Old Free States," apon the condition of the African race in the Southern States, and upon the oppression and impoverishing effects upon the mass of the white population, arising from the juxtaposition of the two races and the blighting effects of Radical rule. When Mr. Helper's book on the "Impending Crisis" appeared, it excited great interest abolition flames in the former to fever heat, and arousing in the latter a spirit of fierce resentment, inasmuch as, having the formal approval of the leading Republicans in ongress, and the eager advocacy of Northern Republican journals, whose columns were constantly occupied with extracts from the book, it was regarded almost as a Republican manifesto of war against the institution of slavery in the Southern States. When Mr. Helper predicted in this book the downfall of slavery, he may have evinced something of the prophet; but it cannot tension of through freight arrangements, be denied that he helped in a measure to fulfill his own predictions, for he dealt with the subject in such a way as to accelerate the crisis which was the burthen of his song, and to give momentum to a cause which might, at any rate, have been unavoidable in the end, but which, if accomplished gradually, and through peaceful instrumentalities, would not have been so dressing himself then to the political phase act. Now, these are points on which every violent or destructive in its effects. When Mr. Helper surveys the present lamentable condition of the South, which he so graphically describes, and when he dwells so emphatically upon the increased demoralization of the negroes since their emancipation, setting forth facts tending to show that they are not only at present unfit for freedom, but openly contending that they ought not to be permitted to live in the same country with the whites, he must very Radicals, as represented in the Radical an outrage on justice and decency, and it Garibaldi is again in durance much underrate the influence of his own lent health, and jubilant over the result of work exerted in hastening the present de-

own planting. Mr. Helper, in his address to the people of the old free States, defines his position new President. The Senator expresses the at the threshold by stating that his opposition to slavery was chiefly for the sake of it involved moral and social guilt of revolting magnitude, but always held that when the negroes were freed, they ought to be present limits of the United States. Passing from this point, he goes on to say that South have been and still are treated with less consideration and justice than if they tation. Should Congress attempt to sus- were negroes. This latter class, under the pend the President pending trial, the old system, was employed everywhere, outdoors and indoors, while the white population was debarred from the pecuniary profits of employment. This has been going on for two hundred and fifty years, and this condition of things remains unchanged since emancipation, the negro, from the ancient sympathy between the slaveholder and himself, and the lower wages at which he is able to work, being employed in preference to the poor whites, whilst to doule the distress of this latter class, the rad ical legislation of Congress, with its wrongfully discriminating enactments in favor of emigrate to any part of the earth rather held subordinate to the civil authorities." than remain under the thraldom of negro supremacy." The writer states that almost every day for several months past, he has seen whole families, and sometimes two or three together, leaving North Carolina for the Western States and others for Brazil and other foreign countries. His picture of these poor emigrants is very sad. He

cognize in this harvest of misery, disap-

pointment and ruin, legitimate fruits of his

the State, all on foot, and barefooted at venting "among eight millions of people that, apparently possessed of no clothing, difficulty, though it may require time to he may be brought within the meaning of except the two or three soiled and tattered do so. The need of money is acknow- the clause in the first section of the second garments which they were wearing at the essential to permanent peace and prosperiarticle of the constitution which provides time, and carrying, in a small bundle on ty. We may remark here that throughout their backs, every article of property, of his whole address Mr. Helper, with all his whatever nature or kind, of which they humanitarian, phillosophical notions, evincould claim the ownership. One family of ces a much lower estimate of the black eight persons, whom I met on the road, man, and of his capacity, under proper inparticularly attracted my attention; and fluences, for usefulness and improvement my heart, from an involuntary feeling of than we in Maryland and other parts of commiseration, almost bled when I be- the South are accustomed to entertain, came a witness of their dire destitution and and, in our opinion, is about as undiscrimwretchedness. This family was composed inating and unjust in his wholesale denunof the father, mother, grandmother, and ciations of that race as he was, in his "Imfive children, the cldest child being not pending Crisis," of the whites. more than twelve years of age. Except the youngest child, which was in its mother's present deplorable state of things in the arms, all were traveling on foot, and all Southern States where it properly belongs, were barefooted, with the single exception on the radical party, Mr. Helper proceeds of the father, who had on very old and to point out what is desired by the white widely-patched brogans. A single outer Union men of the South, "and all the white dress, of the commonest and cheapest stuff, men there," who, he says, "two or three and that much worn, and by no means dozen arch-traitors excepted, would soon subject was evidently not designed to be clean, with a dingy-looking sun-bonnet, become firm and faithful friends of the appeared to be the only article of clothing Union if they were only afforded a just and This being so, for the same reason Congress is not entrusted with the power to sessed. The head of the family had no which is, that all the Southern States declare any other judgment in the case of coat; and, as for the boys, uncombed, should be "acknowledged and treated in removal from 'inability,' that the one ragged and ignorant, they had, indeed, in all respects as free and equal States, with which is to ensue the happening of either a truly serious and melancholy sense, al- enlightened and republican constitutions mines in the German Hartz mountains. most literally 'nothing to wear.' Coarse of government, similar to those of New straw hats, common shirts, and very com- York, Pennsylvania and Ohio," and that the scarcity of fuel prevented the use of mon pantaloons, all badly worn, were the they should retain "both the semblance only things they had as shields from the and the reality of white States, and so avoid water wheels, aided by tunnel drains. But weather; and these shabby vestments the utter disgrace and worthlessness of beseemed to constitute the sum total of their coming black States." They ask, besides, personal effects. In a small cotton cloth for the immediate repeal of all military wallet, which was swung across the should- laws which are antagonistic to the spirit ment, or temporary sickness, or any other ers of the father, and which he evidently and form of republican government, and carried without its causing him any partic- especially for the speedy repeal of the neular burden or inconvenience, were depos- gro bureau bill; for the reduction of army pronounced in such a case. The removal, ited the only movables, the only goods and and navy expenses at least one-half, and chattles, the only household goods of this the lightening of the burdens of taxation. poor, this uneducated, this politically oppressed and unfortunate family. Nor is understand the proper "antidote" to the this an exaggerated picture. Were it but "bane" which he assisted to administer, a solitary case, or but one of a few, the and if he is as influential in applying the condition of things would not be so bad; may go on as well without as with the pres- but, sad to reflect, it is only one of many, ence in the Senate of the President, and and the number is increasing. Whether his individual share, not a small one, in since the year 926 in continuous, profitable as that body has no authority to compel fleeing from oppression, (this time not so the mischiefs that have befallen the counhis attendance, it is obvious that he is just much the oppression by ex-slaveholders as try. as capable during the trial to perform the the oppression by radicals and negroes,) or duties of his office as he is before or after whether remaining at home under the galla judgment of acquital. Under the power ing yoke of tyranny, the whole South is to pass all laws necessary and proper to now full of just such victims as the family

> "In Marion, the county seat of McDowell county, in this State, adjoining the county in which I am now writing, and where I now reside, it was ascertainted a short while since that unless the pressing necessities of a large number of the poor A convention of old maids is to be held was great danger that many of them, du-refuse to hold any judicial sittings in Virat Little Rock, Arkansas, "to gain a true ring the ensuing winter, would suffer in- ginia while Congress keeps that State unknowledge of the nature and attributes of tensely, if not die outright, of cold and der military law, and to preside at the trial men." Matrimony is the shortest road to hunger. In their behalf, an appeal was of the ex-President of the Confederacy. A singular fatality prevails among the a liberal contribution of money. There of the United States. Mr. Chase is a ve-

Deplorable Condition of the South\_Hinton | as already explained, had been generously contributed in Baltimore, for cotton thread, such as is used for the weaving of plain character, on which every man in America Hinton R. Helper, of North Carolina, cloth, and to distribute a bunch of that, so has long ago made up his mind; and it athor of "The Impending Crisis of the far as it would go, to each fatherless family." author of "The Impending Crisis of the far as it would go, to each fatherless family. would scarcely be possible to find, in the South," a well-known anti-slavery work. Mr. Alfred Erwin, a kind-hearted and very whole area of the Union, an unbiassed estimable citizen of that county, a lawyer Judge or twelve perfectly impartial jurors. by profession, was appointed to make the Nevertheless it is honorable to America that distribution. As soon as it became known such a trial can take place without fear of Asheville, North Carolina, an appeal to the that Mr. Erwin had received this thread, to be given away at his discretion to the persons indicated, his office was literally but in England, and in the English-speakbesieged, until very soon there was not a ing country beyond the Atlantic, could a single bunch left, and then it was truly person of such rank be tried on such a touching to witness the profound disappointment and grief, amounting almost to despair, of the numerous care-worn and indigent mothers who were still unprovided for the life of the Confederate leader. And indigent mothers who were still unprovided for the life of the Confederate leader. And tigation were that the lady had some time agreement of the deposited with Messrs. Schroeder & Schrieber tigation were that the lady had some time agreement of the deposited with Messrs. Schroeder & Schrieber tigation were that the lady had some time agreement of the deposited with Messrs. Schroeder & Schrieber tigation were that the lady had some time agreement of the deposited with Messrs. in both the North and South, fanning the teen miles over the rough mountain roads, long delay that has taken place. on foot, bare-footed, and with scarcely clothes enough upon themselves to cover, in the usual way, their own persons. The sight, I say, the sight of these very poor prisoner turns upon a constitutional queswidowed mothers having to return home empty-handed, but heavy-hearted, as I myself saw many of them returning, to rick- decided by the sword, but because political ety, cold, comfortless log cabins, in a man- issues of great importance, upon which her weapon off with his cane. ner destitute not only of furniture and bed? American parties are still divided, are inding, but also of almost every other thing, volved in that question, and must be at ber of Carondelet street brokers. The sympathic

> nary emotion. broken-hearted over the disastrous realities of the question, he adds:

tirely callous to every consideration of juse even angry conviction one way or the othtice and humanity, there should always er, a conviction not likely to be affected by prevail a sentiment keenly alive to the sug- any legal argument. Nineteen-twentieths gestion that there should be both a measure of the white citizens of Virginia in their and the capture of its leader had removed and a limitation of punishment. Yet, hearts believe Mr. Davis to be legally in- to a considerable extent, the depression strange to say-more strange to say of nocent. A negro jury or a Radical jury which had previously prevailed in commer white men, and still more strange to say of would certainly convict. But to put ne- cial and political circles. The London white men in the nineteenty century—the groes on the jury on such a trial would be Times of the 6th says : Congress, seem to be actuated by no such sentiment as this."

\* \* \* "I tell them that the true Union men of the South (the white Union men, and except these there were none, and are none worthy of the name) detest, with a detestation unutterable, the entire batch of their disgraceful and ruinous military measures of reconstruction. With few exceptions, the white Union men of the whites, although he also believed that the South feel that they have been most foully and shamefully betrayed and dishonored, and we reject, with immeasurable scorn and indignation, the imputation that we have any sympathies or purposes in common with base-minded and degenerate partisans, who, like the Radicals, are abandoned to every high principle of honor and right reason. We were, and are still, Republicans; not Black Republicans, but White Republicans. Radicals we never were, nor can we be. It is, then, the Republican party, in the persons, factions and fanatical multitudes of Radical demagogues that has left us, and not we who have left the Republican party."

"We insist upon it that the enfranchisement of the negroes and the disfranchisement of the whites, whereby the supremacy of the negroes has already been established. or is about to be established in almost every Southern State, is a consummate outrage, an unmitigated despotism, an unparalleled infamy and an atrocious crime. ernment and our State governments are, as they ought to be, Republican in form, the negro, is not only diminishing the tide and that the military authorities ought, at of white emigration to the South, but many all times, except only in cases of actual of the whites already there are anxious to war, in the future as in the past, to be

Mr. Helper proceeds to argue that the important thing necessary to be done in order to remedy existing evils is to break down the whole radical party, which, "in its monstrous affiliation with negroes," is bringing ruin upon ten States and crippling all the others. The radical influence in of the extreme poverty and distress of many the Southern States, he says, is coupled with the old slaveholding influence, and keeps the negro unnaturally and dissen-"Within the last few weeks especially, many white families have I seen leaving white elements of the South," thus prewho alone are good for anything,' unity of sentiment and harmony of action

Having fixed the responsibility of the Mr. Helper, it must be conceded, seems to remedy as he was in communicating the disease, he will render some atonement for without steam, and they have been operated

THE JEFF, DAVIS TRIAL.

British Views of the Approaching Trial in Richmond\_Can it be Fair\_Banishment myself."

From the London Herald, Nov. 2. mence next week. Chief Justice Chase of the Supreme Court has consented to lay white people could soon be relieved, there aside the scruples, which induced him to made to a few wealthy gentlemen of Balti- This must be a cause of rejoicing to all conmore, who nobly responded in the form of cerned, and especially to the Government were and are in that county, as, indeed, in hement and extreme partisan; but the arevery other county, district and parish rangements of the Supreme Court do not throughout the South, a great many poor seem to permit of such an interchange of widows and orphans, whose husbands and districts as would be possible in England; fathers were conscripted during the war, and the alternative would be a trial before and who now without lands, without houses—except here and there a dilapidated have rendered the trial a palpable mockery of an intended visit to the Baroness de log-cabin—and without employment, are of justice. Mr. Chase's high official rank, in a manner naked, resourceless and starved.
In view of the wretchedly ill-clad condition list legal education, render him at least as the most densely population.

The description of the wretchedly ill-clad condition list legal education, render him at least as the most densely population. The gross receipts of the Paris Exposi- of these poor widows and orphans, it was ion amount to \$2,300,000.

Rhode Island is the most densely population and property in the state of the poor widows and orphans, it was in the state of the Island is the most densely populated of the United States.

really fair trial is an utter impossibility. The issues likely to be raised are of a par'y a result that would exasperate one-half the nation and disgrace the other. Nowhere charge with any show of justice or any prospect of other issue than a condemnation to death. No one entertains the slightest fear of this interesting occurrence was

We have said that a really impartial trial

is a simple impossibility, and this, not only tion, which was for years the subject of angry controversy, and at last came to be except a troop of half-starved, half-clad, and helpless children, was indeed a spectaMr. Davis be convicted of treason, it must be heroine of the dramatic scene, and there was cle too sorrowful to behold with any ordit be on the ground that the act of secession a disposition to let her give it to him in go be on the ground that the act of secession was invalid, and that a citizen of Missis-by the hisses of the crowd. While whipping oroken-hearted over the disastrous realities be on the ground that the act of secession was invalid, and that a citizen of Missis-by the hisses of the crowd. While whipping oroken-hearted over the disastrous realities legiance paramount to that which could "You swindler, you have robbed me of a thousand legiance paramount to that which could of the present, and dimly peering into the confessedly be claimed by his State. His dark and uncertain future, all the white acquital would assert a contrary doctrine are dejected and sorrowful to an extent sovereign, at least so far as the citizen is in a long time. The condition of affairs is in that he never before witnessed, and ad- concerned, and that secession was a valid proving. This is another indication of the business season, and the important proving it is a proving. American partisan—and what American is supply. "Among men whose hearts are not en- not a partisan?—entertains a strong and lateral consequences of the opposite constitutional doctrines, prevails among the Radicals themselves. While most of them, regardless of mere legal consistency, assert right of Northern conquest, others—among whom, we believe, is Mr. Greeley-perceive that these two theories mutually exclude forfeiture of the rights of the States; and thus the condemnation of Mr. Davis on the charge of treason would involve the legal consequence that the Southern States are in full possession of all their domestic and Federal rights, and would carry with it the condemnation of the whole legislation freedmen love to congregate, of Congress subsequently to the war .-If, on the other hand, secession was a legally accomplished fact, then the South is a conquered country, and must abide the pleasure of the conquerors; but then Mr. Davis is not a traitor but a prisoner of war. Technically, there can be no doubt that this dilemma is justly put; but technical legality has been contemptuously disregarded in the recent legislation of Congress. Still it is worth while to note that the logical interest of the Radicals troot

> lies not in the conviction, but in the acquital of the Confederate President: and that more than one of their leaders has been bold enough to avow this fact. political interests involved makes it pract the Ben Wade letter, says: Thirdly, what will really be tried is not horse to him from beginning to end. Mr. Davis, but a political doctrine; and it is not just that a political verdict should bring punishment on an individual. And, finally, Mr. Davis is a man who has already suffered personal wrong and outrage; whose dignified conduct in adversity, absolicitation of sympathy, or public display, regularly for whatever may have been the admiration of the civilized world; and demnation to further imprisonment, would appear as vengeance, and not as j ustice.

An Immense Tunnel.

The most stupendous tunnel enterprise has lately been accomplished at the silver The mines were over 3,000 feet deep, and negro suffrage. the great depth reached in 1859 precluded further progress in t hat manner, and a of a colored man at the advanced age of tunnel was commenced for deep draining, one hundred and seven, in that city. which is but now finished. It is twenty- is the third death of a like age we have two miles long; two million cubic yards of noticed lately in that city, the others being solid rock were excavated, ten thousand one hundred and five and one hundred an pounds of powder used, and the linear ex- six. tent of blasting holes drilled is one hundred and eighty miles. Naturally, on the successful completion of this colossal work, the thirty thousand miners, whose livelihood is now assured for twenty years, celebrated the event with grand rejoicings. upon you." The mines can now be worked until 1887 production.

A Hartford man, in the delirium tremens, jumped from a third story window the other day. When picked up he remark-ed that his back felt sore, adding, "If I St. Paul, and spent several hours looking wasn't dead, I should think I'd overworked through a hole in the wall of the station

Some South Carolina negroes were recently caught in the act of murdering one ened a young married woman into insani The trial of Jefferson Davis is to com- of their own color whom they accused of ty, at Milwaukee, the other day, by telling stealing cotton. There were no convention her that her husband was dead. delegates among them.

> A Republican paper having stated that against the Radical party, Prentice sug- name of the recipient, they will not all be gests, that, long before that time, there ready before next March. will be no Radical party to speak a word against. The keeper of the observatory in Cen-

> tral Park, New York, wears knee-breeches and Grant replies-neigh. - Chicago Times and Hessians, and wakes at every hour during the night to consult his instru-

From the New Orleans Picayune. Another Cowhiding Affair. LATE MERCHANT PUBLICLY WHIPPED BY A WOMAN-

OWES HER \$1,000. Yesterday morning, between the hours of 10 one of those interesting and 11 o'clock, another cowhiding affairs took place in our city, and this time the party cowhided was not the Fresident of the National Bank, nor the party using the cowhide one of the male sex. This state of the case, in one respect, gave to the affair rather more in-terest than usual.

In this instance, the party cowhided was Mr Antony Schroeder, late of the cotton factorage and commission merchant firm of Schroeder & doing the cowhiding was a German lady, hav this interesting occurrence was on Gravier street, near Carondelet. The reasons for the cassum of \$1,000; the firm recently failed; the lad called on Mr. Schroeder and demanded payme of the money deposited, and he not only retuse out had her forcibly ejected from his office because the acquital or conviction of the because the acquital or conviction of the inflict punishment, and scorning to ask any to fight her battle for her, she gave the late me chant a good lashing with that severest of whip a keen cowhide. She applied it several across his face, though Of course, this rather singular

tracted quite a crowd, among which were a re

This little occurrence was certainly one of the most interesting and exciting we have had the people there, of whatever condition in life, --would pronounce that the States were good fortune to record in our reportorial capacity This is another indication of the re-

The latest London papers state that the break up of the Garibaldian expedition

would need the most barefaced packing to silence if not peace in the Papal States—the men of or action are off the field. It is for the men of or collect a jury of white Radicals. It is der to reassert their ascendancy. The defeat of worthy of notice that another division of Garibaldi has smoothed a whole world of difficult opinion and interest, arising from the col- ties. The return of tranquility in the Papal prov inces has done away with the necessit presence of the French troops in Rome. drawing his divisions from Rome, and limiting his occupation to Civita Vecchia, the Emperor Napo leon will enable King Victor Emmanuel to re at once the illegality of secession and the the frontier without too great a sacrifice of h such mutual concession. It is not impossi the good offices of the friendly powers may hav each other. If secession was invalid, then averted the worst consequences of the untoward the Southern States were never out of the Union and the ages of individual citizens. Union, and the acts of individual citizens, ought to appear the most obvious and satisfac however numerous, could not involve the | tory compromise upon a mere escape from imm nent collision a basis for final settlement of

respondent of the Savannah Daily

says;
A few nights since, passing a church wher conversation which amused us, and may not were cosily seated on the steps, when Sam

'Joe, why don't you go to de League now, lik you use to do? "De fac is, I don't like de whit trash dat belongs to it. You see, dat is 'sciet anybody can jine, white or colored, and de whit olks dat is fined are berry small taters, few in mighty stringy at dat, and I don't want to have Sam's hearty response was, "dat's de bl

Grant, Wade, and West Point. Mack, the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, alluding to the gossip oc-We say, then, that the greatness of the casioned in this city by the publication of

tically impossible that the trial should be a Among others who have given yent to fair one; that is, that the issue should be their feelings about that letter is General decided on its legal merits, as argued be- Grant, who earnestly protests he never fore the court, and that Mr. Davis should talked "horse" to Ben. Wade in his life be acquited or convicted, simply as it ap- In conversation on the subject with pears that his conduct was or was not tech- friend a few days since, he said he didn't nically treasonable. But we do not, there- remember having ever met old Ben. to fore, say that the verdict is a foregone talk to him, except once, and that was at conclusion, for we cannot tell what view the one of the Speaker's receptions last winter. jury, or even the people, may finally take of An allusion having been made to Wes the very complicated questions to be brought | Point, old Ben. said it was a nest of dbefore them. However that may be, one traitors. "This," said the General, "vexed thing is earnestly desired; and that is, that me a little. I told him it wasn't so; that Mr. Davis's conviction may not be follow- while it was true that a good many West ed by any sentence implying actual pun- Pointers had joined the rebel cause, it was ishment. In the first place, it is clear that also true that the proportion was much the moral responsibility of his acts is smaller than had been turned out of the shared by the whole South, and ought not cradle in which he (Wade) had been rock to be visited on any single man. Next, it ed-meaning the capitol. I showed him is manifestly doubtful in the highest de- that every Southern man in Congress, with gree whether, according to the law, as it one or two exceptions, joined the rebellion, stood before the sword had modified it, his while less than half the Southern West conduct was not strictly constitutional. - Pointers did so. I didn't talk a word of

A Radical View of a Political Preacher.

We are glad to see that the House of Representatives is still to enjoy the in valuable services of Rev. Mr. Boynton as chaplain. It is that gentleman's habitual stinence from all political demonstrations, practice to thank the Almighty pretty has commanded, even more than his hero in Congress which accords with his own ic struggle for his country's independence, views of political and party propriety, and in this way the members are properly posted the forfeiture of his property or his con- as to his opinion of their acts. As the chaplain has no other mode of making political speeches in the House, not being a member thereof, it is exceedingly cleve in him to have discovered so excellent dodge. We observed that in Thursday's opening prayer he offered a resolution of thanks for the establishment of universal

New York Times, Radical

Longevity,

The Houston Telegraph contains the deatl

An LL.D. of one of the "fresh water colleges" recently addressed a graduating class, "Be wise, act promptly, and remember that the eyes of the vox populi are

It is queer that while Bennett was abusing Maretzek, the latter was making money and now, when the satanic press is friendly

Hole-in-the-Day, the great chieftain

A couple of female practical jokers fright

The Paris Exposition gives 16,000 meda in ten years no one will speak a word and as each will be specially struck with the

> A specimen of the "horse talk" disgusting to Radicals is exhibited when they ask Grant if he endorses their views,

An actress in one of the San Francis theatres, recently tried to poison herself with rouge, but only succeeded in making The ex-Queen of Naples didn't send word herself sick and very much disgusted.

A colored church in Chicago recently tried, convicted and expelled one of its members for adultery, and the criminal smashed the head of one of his judges on the way home.

the Charlotte News says : When the votes were counted on yes lay, it was found that there were three ared and thirty white men who had stered in this city who had neglected leclined to vote. Three hundred and ty men, with homes here, and vital inhere, with wives and children rs and mothers here—the graves of ancestors are under the green sod who, for some reason not disclosed entirely immaterial, quietly stayed at and allowed the negroes and their Radical allies to carry the county of klenburg! If these gentlemen belong he class of 'masterly inactivity men, are done with the affairs of earth, and juietly awaiting the trump of doom, hink they had better get themselves almed, and be put out of the way of busy thinking world, who take some erest in sublunary affairs. Are they too dious to risk being jostled by an Afrion their way to the polls? Men quite good as themselves did not allow such ol-girlishness to deter them from doing Were they in sympathy the Radical party? If so, for one we ald have respected them much more had openly and honestly voted their sentiinstead of skulking in the back-If they did not know that there ction, one might pity their ignonce, and feel much disposed to improve e free-school system in this section. If y did not understand the importance he election, they ought to have inquir-

of the negroes, who voted more than en-eighths of their registered strength be the fact as it may, the county of Meck ourg has good cause of complaint against delinquent three hundred and thirty. VENTURERS. -Those persons of Northbirth, in our midst, whom many of our zens style "Adventurers" not only dismed their accusers on Tuesday and rednesday the nineteenth and twentieth stant, but by their conduct in the elecon put to shame those native born men who voted the Radical ticket. We are sured that, without exception, every orthern man in the town of Wilson delined to support the Radical negro ticket, and with but one exception all voted the traight out white man's ticket. Wilson Carolinian.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Captain W. J. Tolar. We publish the following melancholy letter by request. It will touch a chord in housands of hearts:

FORT MACON, N. C., 1 November 21, 1867. Editors:-Will you be kind nough to allow me to say to my friends, brough your valuable paper, that their position in regard to my sentence was

Our sentences have come to hand, at last. he Commission found us guilty and senenced us to be hung. General Canby approved the findings and sentence of the Court, but mitigated the sentence to fifteen (5) years imprisonment at hard labor. Comment is unnecessary. I leave the orld to judge of its justness.

I thank God there is a Judgment Day here the Judge will be One of infinit oodness, as well as of justice, and when many of the judgments of this world will be

I am, very respectfully, Your ob't servant,

W. J. TOLAR. P. S. I regret very much to give up your Bladen.—Complete official returns from this per. It is the only one I get, and it has bled me to while away many dull and dreary hours; but I am now in arrears. and, with the prospects before me, I could ot ask you to send it longer.

We append the above postscript, in order o say that, on reading it to a generous iend in this city, he ordered the Sentinel o be continued to Captain Tolar, at his

The sentence, in this case, we believe, county, Tourge as excited universal regret. In most in- are both elected. ances, those who understood all the points the case and the evidence, are surprised he sentence. Had such a case occurred Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, r in New England, and had the man Bebeen white or black, or the female white or black, and had the case been tried didate, James M. Redwin. ates, and had there been no doubt on the and of the jury of the guilt of Capt. Toer and his associates, while the jury might lave acted from pure motives.

ald have killed the scoundrel." Capt. Tolar, conscious of his innocence.

inite goodness and justice, but of infinite Texas, and delivered loyal speeches, being in the meantime using his gavel.

can Convention for Litchfield county. On in the meantime using his gavel.

Mr. Wilson, Chairman, for himself and Wood who render improper verdicts. Human May 6th, Mrs. Green died, having been tabridge, presented a report which concludes as follows: "We therefore declare that the case before fore must judge of the facts as they are pre- thought her death unusual, but did not us presented, by the testimony and measured by sented to them. The Commission which then attribute it to its true cause. On the tried Capt. Tolar was bound to conclude that all the facts were before them—that buried, and in a month the "Reverend" left of the House, and recommend the adoption of the United States praying that the present Reconstruction and quiet—old white \$2 32@\$2 55; new \$2 15@ the testimony of one man was as good as Utica, where only five weeks after the death another, until the contrary was shown. of his wife, he married an Irish chamber-The Court could not take public opinion as maid employed at a hotel. But he was hurto these men, as a guide. It must weigh rying matters too fast. His conduct excited whateach man said. The evidence before the suspicion. The body of his wife was disin-Court against the accused was very strong. terred, the stomach and liver examined, yor. In the community where all the par- Strychnia was found, and Green was arrested and imprisoned, amid popular exeties are known the evidence for the defence is generally believed, while the testimony crations. In the Litchfield jail he made crations. In the Litchfield jail he made is generally believed, while the testimony crations. In the Litchfield jail he made crations. In the Litchfield jail he made crations. In the Litchfield jail he made crations to destroy himself. He dashed that community Capt. Tolar is universally his head against a wall and choked himself regarded as an innocent man. But the with a handkerchief. Meanwhile he aver-

We have strong hopes, however, that all Herald,

the facts in writing will be laid before the President of the United States, as well as the proceedings of the Commission, and that he will feel himself obliged, by the facts and the appeals of thousands of respectable citizens who are sending up their petitions, to grant a pardon to Capt Tolar and his associates in misfortune.

### ELECTION RETURNS.

FRANKLIN COUNTY .- The Radical candidates Harriss (white) and Williamson (negro) are lected

CUMBERLAND .- The Radical candidates, W. A Mann (white) and J. W Hood (negro) are electe n this county.

JOHNSTON.-The Radical candidates, James Hay and Nathan Gully, are also elected in this county RANDOLPH.—Radical ticket elected. CATAWBA-Is reported to have gone Conserva

ive by a handsome majority. WARREN .- The Radical ticket John Reid (white and John Hyman, (negro), are elected. CARTERET.-Congleton, white Badical, is proba-

bly elected [owing to the fact that three Conser-ative precincts were closed on account of there no one to take the oath as inspectors .-ORANGE. - In this county Major John W. Gra-

am and Dr. E. M. Holt, Conservatives, are elected to the Convention by 318 majority. The marity against Convention is 85. Person.-Merritt, Conservative, elected by 165 ajority over a negro preacher. WAYNE .- Radical delegates elected by a decided

GRANVILLE. - John W. Ragland and J. I. Moore white) and Cuffee Mayo, (negro), Radicals, are

IREDELL-Ras gone Radical owing to the apathy f the whites. Iredell is a part of the voting dis-rict of Caldwell, Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander, which elects five delegates.

BURKE -Has also gone Radical. It, together ith McDowell, elects two delegates. ROWAN AND DAVIE .- These two counties, which the together entitled to three delegates, have pro-bly elected the Conservative ticket, although in the former the Conservative majority is very small, where it should have been very heavy. Over 500 Conservative white men absented themselves om the polls. The vote stands, for Convention ,798; against, 339.

Wiley Daniel, (Radical), 667; James W. Davis, (Democrat), 583; J. E. Tatten, (Radical), 195. For Convention 884; against Convention 5.2. The county registered 1,933 votes. MECKLENBURG. - This county has probably gone

WILSON. -The vote in this county is as follows:

are voluminous. adical. In Charlotte more than 300 whites refused to vote. Sampson, -Convention 1.129; against, 785. To-

al, 1,914 Delegates: Joseph D. Pearsall, Alexander Williams, 873; Lorenzo D. Hall, 417 Parsons, 121; Scattering and informal, 345. BLADEN .-- One half the county has been heard s as follows: Convention 944: against, 320. Total 1,264. Abial W. Fisher, 932; Frederick F. French, 932; Bartian Robeson, 332; Richard F. This is sufficient to indicate the suc cess of the Convention question and the election

FORSYTHE. - For Convention 1,062; Against 29. Total 1.091. E. B. Teague, Radical, elected. PERQUIMANS .- Dr. Wm. Micholson, Conservative, electea.

HALIFAX .- Two negroes and one white Radlcal are elected to the Convention. CHOWAN.-French, Radical, 632; Ethridge, Con-

The counties of Gates, Northamton, Jones and ITT are also reported to have gone Radical. DAVIDSON. -- McKinnie, Radica!, and Mullikin, moderate Republican elected.

CABABRUS. -Bolume; Radical, elected. The following is the complete official returns of the vote cast in New Hanover county during the

1	recent election:
1	Convention. 2,928 Against
	Total. 4,000 Majority for Convention 1,84
1	DELEGATES:
	Joseph C. Abbott
1	Samuel S. Ashley
١.	Abram H. Galloway
1 ,	Oscar G. Parsley
	William E. Freeman 1,09
1	Solomon S. Satchwell

ounty show the following result : Convention, Against, 533. Abial W. Fisher. 1,112 Frederick F. French, 1,112; Bartram Robeson, 575; Richard F. Lewis, 575.

CASWELL .- It is reported that P. Hodnett, Esq Conservative and a colored man are elected to the Convention from this county. CLEAVELAND .- Plato Durham, Esq., Conservaive, elected by a small majority. RUTHERFORD and Polk,-These counties give

overwhelming Radical majority. The Candiates of this party are of course elected. GUILFORD .- The Radical candidates in this Tourgee and Welker, violent partizans

NASH .- The Radical candidate, Jacob Jug, is lected in this county. BERTIE. Two negroes named Lee and Robbins. were elected. Beasly a white Radical, was in the field as a candidate, but was defeated. There was no Conservative ticket before the people.

Union .- Wm. Newson, Radical elected. STANLY .- This county elects the Radical Can-

# Green, the Wife Poisoner.

The self styled "Rev. Wm. H. Green, eve felt bound to convict the accused, in who has just been convicted in Litchfleld, ler to maintain the honor and the supre- Conn., of the murder of his wife, by poisof the law, yet we cannot qestion that on, has run a race of crime during the last ary and the prosecution would have few years which few men in a long life in an appeal to judicial or executive equal. He first became conspicuous in the under the circumstances, -if for western part of New York, in the fall of se, to vindicate and protect fe- 1864, as the Rev. Geo. W. Long. He preale virtue, so essential to the peace and sented forged credentials, purporting to be We confess that we an- from Methodist Conferences in the South sipated a similar course in this instance. and West, and obtained the ministry of the will not indulge in any censure upon church at Centreville, Alleghany county.he Commission, or any one connected He proved so acceptable to the brethren, with the affair, for the reason that we can- that after a two weeks' acquaintance he not doubt, until the contrary is shown, that married in one of the neighboring towns. all concerned acted according to their best and took his wife home with him. He then adgment and from a sense of duty. In commenced borrowing money "to meet such cases, though innocent men suffer, no his increased expenses," and very soon fault can be attached to those who may run up a debt of seven hundred dollars.— Thinking he had reached the end of his We are informed, upon the most un- rope, he borrowed means to pay his travelloubted authority, that when Gen. Sickles ing expenses to Dunkirk, Ohio, where he was informed of the facts in this case, he pretended that he had real estate to sell .plied: "It is an unfortunate af- His return was anxiously expected by his into the expediency of reducing the regular have no doubt, if I had been bereaved flock, but time passed, and in- army. present on the occasion, that my pistol stead of the long-expected Long, arrived a Such letter saying that he had gone to New York, are the first promptings, not of passion, to conclude the sale of his Texan property. instinctive emotion which rises He told his wife to be contented and good, preast of every man, that "I am and to pray for him. Exit Rev. Mr. Long otect female virtue." Suppose -enter at Utica, the Rev. William H. kles, or any other United States been present, and any one of temperance orator. Temperance lectures after without further orders from the House. ad been guilty of that act, (and it is around the country were the most expediprobable, at the moment, all of them would ent for raising the wind, but this was'nt as ave felt as Gen. Sickles did,) would he, profitable as the clerical fraud, for the man we felt as Gen. Sickles did,) would he, profitable as the clerical fraud, for the man report. Chairman Wilson dissenting. The recither of them, have deserved death. he employed to personate the habitual sot port was prepared by Mr. Williams, of Pennsyl-

We think not. No jury in North Carolina could have been found to convict either of them, or, if they had, all would have joined in an appeal for elemency.

Cent Telem coverious of his innecessary in Capital Mark Continue the partnership and presented the had a moment of sobriety, and refused to had a moment of sobriety, and refused to vania. The summary of the summary of the najority report is as follows: In accordance with the testimony herewith submitted and the view of the law herewith presented, the committee is of opinion that December "Green" married a Mrs. Searles, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in Capital Openance country N. V. and in in Guilford, Onenango county N. Y., and in is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, in ommits his vindication to his Lord and March moved to West Cornwall, Conn., His tribunal is not only one of in- where he made his debut as a refugee from for high crimes and misdemeanors. Here lies the true ground of engaged as a stump orator by the Republication

fourth day after her death, Mrs. Green was so very strong in Capt. Tolar's fa- and the "Reverend's" race was run. Capt. Tolar is not believed. In two attempts to destroy himself. He dashed

mmission could pay no attention to these red his innocence. Last week he was tried Commission could pay no attention to these things. It was bound to be influenced in by the conviction which the covidence before them produced upon their minds. He was convicted, and, we may said before, we had anticipated an appeal whelming. He was convicted, and, we may for clemency, in view of all the facts.

We have strong hopes, however, that all

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH ore conviction.

From New Orleans\_Sentiments of a Radical Newspaper\_The Louisiana Recon struction Convention, &c. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23-P. M.

The Republican this morning has an editorial headed, "Who is Responsible?" In alluding to the suspensions and removals by Gen. Mower, under orders from Washington, D. C, it uses the following language: "The day will come, and perhaps it may be a bloody one when the level of the company of the company is the company of t perhaps it may be a bloody one, when the loyal beople of Louisiana will hold the authorities of this interference in the progress of reconstruction to a strict account. The war of the rebellion is not yet over. The States of the South are not yet econstructed. The Grand Army of the Republic publes in numbers the old Grand Army of the Potomac. Tried soldiers, with dusky faces, still love their profession, and cherish the old muskets they carried so bravely on many a well-fought held. The lowly and humble have learned their rights, and know how to fight, and, if need be, to lie for them. No power, save that of Almighty acd, can keep the loyal people, in the end, from achieving their own liberty, and trampling to the lust the minions of the old and still dominant lave power.'

The same article calls Andrew Johnson "that rch-traitor and assassin." last night that the first step of the Convention

niet possession of his office this morning. ed by the late confusion.

From Washington \_ The Impeachment Committee, &c.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24. The Impeachment Committee continued in ses sion up to a late hour last night. They meet again to-morrow morning, and will make a report during the day. There will be three reports. The documents

Heavy transactions have been made in cold. which these reports are expected to influence, and a feverish anxiety exists.
Rumors are abundant, but the Committee seems o have headed off the news hunters.

Among other wild statements it is said the Bulls

of New York have raised and invested \$150,000 in

securing one vote in the Committee for impeach-The probabilities are that there have been no recent changes, and that the Committee stands: Four for impeachment, three for a vote of censure, and two for quashing the matter.

LATER. WASHINGTON, Nov. 24-Evening. The impression that the Committee will stand five for impeachment, gains ground. It is said that high official circles have intimations to this

From Richmond. The Trial of Mr. Davis, RICHMOND, Nov. 24. As Judge Chase will not arrive until to-morrow

afternoon, the Davis trial will not commence until 2 o'clock in the day. Judge Chase will deliver the charge to the Grand Jury. It is not known whether he will remain during all the trial.

Mr. Davis' counsel say they are entirely ready to go on with the trial, and the government officers give no intimation of any postponement on their

letter was received to-day from Gen. Robert E. Lee, who has been summoned as a witness by the Government, saying that he will be in Richmond to-morrow. Messrs. O'Conner and Shea, for the defence arrived to-day, and Messrs. Brady, of New York and Reid, of Philadelphia, will come when the trial has commenced.

Messrs. Evarts and Dana, for the prosecution, also arrived to-day. Mr. Davis attended St. Paul's Church this morn-

## From Washington\_Congress, &c.

The impeachers expect to make their stron point against the President from circumstances nnected with the transfer of rolling stock to The galleries are crowded. The impeachment

committee are still in session.

The election of Galloday from Kentucky, who was elected to succeed Hise, was referred to committee onfelection-pending report he was excluded 105 ayes, to 38 nays. The committee entered the House at half-past

twelve o'clock. During the morning hour a half dozen bills were reported and referred for the repeal of cotton and other taxes.

A bill was introduced regarding the navigation of rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico

The Chair announced the committee at half-past one o'clock The report of the committee on impeachment was delayed, but there seems to be no doubt that Churchill has joined the impeachers, giving them five votes and a majority. Mr. Robinson is making a fifty minutes' speech

n a bill to impeach Minister Adams. Baron Von Havon, Belgian Secretary of Lega-tion, was recently married to a Protestant lady by dispensation from Arch Bishop Spalding. The ceremony was afterwards performed under a Protestant form. By order of the Arch Bishop, regret was publicly expressed, lest it should pass into a precedent, and the announcement that according to Church laws, any of the faithful who resume to get married out of the Church by the very act incur excommunication.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 25-Noon. There is a large crowd awaiting admittance to the U. S. Court. A company of Cavalry is on the ment, are Genls. Magruder, Mahone and Wicks ham, of Virginia, and Gordon, of Georgia.

From Washington-Congressional Proceed

Judge Chase did not arrive. No trial to-day.

ings, &c. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25-P. M. SENATE. - A petition from Massachusetts was

presented asking for equal male and female suf-frage in the District. The petition for the use of the Senate Chamber to Rev. Newman Hall was denied. The Military Committee was ordered to inquire

A resolution was introduced returning thanks to Generals Sheridan, Sickles, Pope and Schofield.

Edward Dunbar, editor of the New York Globe has been ordered to appear before the bar of the Senate for contempt. House.—A resolution was adopted setting forth

Mr. Boutwell, second member of the Judiciary Committee, rose to report the testimony taken by the Committee on Impeachment and the majority that, &c. It closes with the following resolution

the law, does not disclose such high crimes and

misdemeanors, within the meaning of the Consti-tution, as require the Constitutional interposition Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be discharged from the further consideration of the pro-posed impeachment of the President of the Uni-

The bill to suspend civil officers during the im-

motion prevailed with but little opposition, indieating a weakness of the scheme to suspend be-

adopted declaring that in the judgment of the House it is unnecessary to proceed at present with the building and equipping of war ships.

The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted declaring that in the present condition of the finances, the further purchase of territory is nexpedient, and the House will hold itself under no obligation to vote money for such purchases. A bill declaring St. Louis a port of entry, was referred to committee on Commerce.

Adjourned. The following are the Chairmen of the different ommittees: Elections, Dawes; Ways and Means, Schenek; Appropriations, Stevens; Banking and Currency, Pomeroy; Pacific Railroad, Price; Claims, Bingham; Commerce, Washburne; Public Lands, Julian; Postoffice Farnsworth; Judiciary,

The old committee are continued throughout. as follows : Indian Affairs, Windom ; Military Afairs, Garfield; Naval Affairs, Pike; Foreign Afairs, Banks; Territories, Ashley, of Ohio; Roads and Canais, Cook; Freedmens Affairs, Eliot; Education and Labor, Baker; Patents, Jeneks Printing, Laflin; Retrenchment, Van Wyck. Gen. Grant's evidence covers three columns, but the following tells his story:

By Mr. Woodbridge: Question—I understand your position to be this, that you did not assume

to originate or inaugurate any policy, but that The State Reconstruction Convention met at moon to-day, and elected negroes as temporary Chairman and Secretary. No permanent organization was arrived at, and the Convention adjourned till Monday. Forty-four negroes and sume the whole committee so understood met. twenty-five whites were present. In caucus Judge
I have always been attentive to my own duties
Taliaferro seemed to be the choice for permanent
and tried not to interfere with other peoples. I Chairman, but it is probable that the negro members will elect one of their own color.

Was always ready to originate matters pertaining to the army, but 1 dever was willing to originate matters pertaining to the civil government of the matters pertaining to the civil government of the United States. When I was asked my opinion

would be to declare all State offices vacant, and would be to declare all State offices vacant, and fill them with appointees acceptable to the Radical it. I originated no plan and suggested no plan for civil government; I only gave my views on measures after the had been originated. I simply expressed an anxiety that something when the done to give some sort of control down when should be done to give some sort of control down there. There were no governments there when swore in most of the old deputies, and the Courts the war was over, and I wanted to see some gov-proceeded to business, which had been interruptquietly. I did not pretend to say how it should

e dene or in what form. The majority of the impeachment committee in their report recommending impeachment, lay great stress upon the alleged usurpation by the President of the pardoning and veto powers; also the authority to make removals and appointments. and particularly refer to what is termed flagrant violation of the constitutional powers of the executive, by organizing governments in the Southern States at the end of the war, without asking specially pardoned by the President or by general appearance of the law and received the the advice of Congress, as they assert, for personal purpose. I beg to refer to the pardening of a hundred and ninety-three persons in West Virginia, deserters from our army during the war, which they state was in behalf of private and interested parties, and in order that they may vote in accordance with the President's opinion, their Davis matter. Mr. Davis is not yet in Court. restoration causing great depletion of the trea-

surv.

The tenor of the Executive offences throughout the entire report consists in alleged usurpation of the powers above mentioned.

The majority assert also, that by various official and other declarations the President has sought to obstruct the laws of Congress for the pacification of the States with reference to the Constitutional Amendment approved by Congress. This report is very lengthy, and is signed by Messrs. Boutwell, Williams, Churchill, Thomas and Laurence.

they condemned his political views, and were willing to censure him. The minority report by Messrs. Marshall and ests.

views of the party which elected him, in subjugating the people of the South.

The report is extremely caustic and abuses

harshly some of the witnesses who testified be-fore the committee. Mr. Baker is accused of perjury, and they conclude with the President will be held in respect by his countrymen when his calum-

tion, at the Cabinet conncils, in which the reor- recognized to appear at the next trial. ganization of the Southern States was considered, and that while he assented to the plan followed by only active part he took was in restraining President's order to have prominent rebels like Gen. Lee brought to condign punishment.

As to the pardon of prominent rebels, it appears tend the marriage of his sen, W. H. F. Lee. at many of the most prominent of them were pardoned on the recommendation of Grant, Speed, Stanton, &c. As to the pardoning of some hundred deserters from a Western Virginia regiment which the report alleges was done in order that they might vote for a Democratic member of Congress, and it appea s from the evidence that they were only technically deserters, that they were not pardoned until some weeks after the election, and

that the President merely endorsed the application in the usual form, referring it to the Secretary of War, who himself granted it. The committee enquired into the possession by the President of certain Tennessee bonds, on the supposition that his possession of them might with his release of the property of Southern railroad companies, but it appeared that Mr. Johnson had been a possesson of those bonds for the last twelve years.

In reference to the trial of Jefferson Davis, Attorney General Speed and the counsel for the Government shoulder all the responsibility of not crying him, the avowed cause being that Chief ustice Chase would not preside, and that Attorney General Speed would not consent, under any circumstances, to have the trial conducted before Judge Underwood. There was an attempt on the part of LaFayette C. Baker to get up a story about an imaginary letter from Johnson, as Military Governor of Tennessee, to Jefferson Davis, differing to turn over the State to him, but the committee could have had no trouble in deciding what degree of credit was to be given to it. The tale fell still-born. There is no allegation against the President of his having personally given ground of offence. Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, who presented the articles of impeachment, acknowledges that he has produced to the committee all the valid evidence in his possession.

From Richmond. The Davis Trial.

RICHMOND Va., Nov. 25-P. M. The United States Circuit Court was not opened at all to-day, nor did the Judge assume bis seat. Upon the train arriving without Judge Chase, at that past one o'clock, the Marshal adjourned the dent has died out. Court until to-morrow morning 11 o'clock. Judge Underwood received a telegram from Judge Chase saying he would certainly be present here to-mor-

Mr. Davis having been notified of the circumstances, did not appear at the Court House, but will be there to-morrow.

Among the witnesses summoned by the Government who arrived here to day, is General Robert E. Lee. Generals Custis Lee and Fitzhugh Lee

are also here. General Horace Porter of General Grant's staff, also a witness, arrived to-day. Ex-Governor Letcher and General Francis A. Smith, of Lexington, are here.

Upon the announcement of the adjournment of of McVollider, one of Mr. Davis. the Court to-day, the crowd, consisting chiefly of

blacks. quietly dispersed. Judge Underwood to-day ganted, upon the prayer of General J. D. Imboden, a mandamus to compel General Schofield to permit him to vote. It is returnable on the 5th of December. The venire out of which Mr. Davis' jury is to be selected is one-third negro men.

From Charleston\_Election Riot in South and higher. Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 25-P. M. It is reported that an election riot took place last Resorted, That Andrew Johnson be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

The report was followed by a mingled expression of applause and disapprobation, the Speaker No authentic information has been received, but this morning.

> From Alabama\_The Reconstruction Convention. MONIGOMERY, Nov. 25-P. M.

A memorial was offered to the Congress of the only a majority of voters voting on the question. to determine for or against the adoption of the new constitution. Several members stated that ed States, and that the subject be laid on the ta- they desired the law amended, so that the opposi-Mr. Marshall, on behalf of himself and Mr. Eldridge, stated that they fully concurred in the readding tabled, and ordered to be printed. Orsolution offered by the chairman, Mr. Wilson, and dinances were introduced and referred to esalso concurred entirely with his argument regard-tablish a Board of immigration for this State, and o submit a third report.

The reports were all laid on the table and orbeing the reports were all laid orbeing the reports we dered to be printed, and made the special order for weed to bring up the question this morning; this wednesday of next week.

district one or more schools, at which all the chil-

dren of the State between the ages of eight and twenty years may attend free of charge.

A motion to amend by providing separate schools for white and negro children was tabled

yeas 58, nays 27.
On the first vote, the section was adopted—yeas 51, nays 35.

The real cause why the radical majority did not press the amendment requiring common carriers to Imake no distinction between travelers on account of color, was that there was danger of breaking up the Convention, and several members threatening to withdraw if it was several members. threatening to withdraw if it was adopted. It is highly probable that the proposition to organize a provisional civil State government in place of the present State government will be quashed in com-

Meeting of the Merchants of Savannah in Regard to the Cotton Tax.

SAVANNAH, GA., Nov. 25 - P. M. There was a large meeting of merchants here to-day to memori-lize the Commissioner of Interna Revenue at Washington in regard to the removal of the vexatious manuer in which the ofton tax is collected in the Interior. A comof three was appointed to proceed at once to Washington. The general opinion of the meet-ing was that many months may elapse, under the present system, ere cotton can be moved from the

From Washington. Washington, D. C., Nov. 26—Noon. Bets are made that the House will send articles of impeachment to the Senate, provided the vote

s taken in December.

The appointment of Mr. Schenck to the Chair manship of the Committee on Ways and Means, who favors high protection and expansion, excites sur prise and comment. From Richmond\_The United States Dis-

trict Court Opened\_Judge Chase not yet Arrived\_Jefferson Davis' Case Postponed. Judge Chase did not arrive this morning, as expected. But at 11 o'clock the Court met.

There was a detachment of cavalry in the park. The Court room was densely crowded. The Grand Jury was brought in. All the counsel of Mr. Davis were present except Brady and Reid.—Judge Underwood took his seat at 11½ o'clock, and the Grand Jury was sworn. In his charge, Judge Underwood regretted the absence of Judge Chase, and cautioned them that no party or class of and cautioned them that no party or class of prejudices should influence their deliberations; that an offence connected with the rebellion

gaged in it should any be so found. About thirty ladies were present as spectators.

amnesty. He recited the law and penalties for

treason. He said the violation of the revenue

laws would claim their attention, and they should

be unsparing in the cases of public officers en-

[LATER.]
RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 26—Noon.
Mr. Evarts, Council for the Government, said: The intention of the Government was to try the Davis case some day this term. One consideration in fixing the day, was the time when Judge Chase would attend here, and Government proposed to name a day after the adjourment of the Supreme Court for this trial, when Judge Chase could sit with Judge Underwood. Mr. Evarts suggested the fourth Wednesday in March next.

Mr. O'Connor said, the personal convenience of A report was also submitted by Messrs. Wilson and Wyodbridge, dissenting from the views of the majority, and asserting that there was no evidence presented which demanded impeachment; but proposition of Mr. Evarts. He thought the presented which demanded impeachment; but proposition of Mr. Evarts. ence of Judge Chase would be beneficial, not alone to the interests of the accused, but to all inter-

> Judge Underwood said the arrangement proposed by the Government was agreeable to the Court, and particularly because the Court ear-nestly desired that Judge Chase should sit upon Judges should sit in his case, in order that an appeal might be taken on disputed questions, and the case carried up by the defendant to the higher Court.

The Judge agreed to fix the 20th of March for niators are pilloried in undying scorn and indig-nation of the American people. the trial, and, on application of Mr. O'Connor to extend Mr. Davis' ball bond until that time, furth-The points made in the summing up of the matrice report against the President are not borne extend mr. Davis ban bond dutt the president the extend mr. Davis ban bond dutt the president the president are not borne to extend the leave of absence till the term followed.

out by the testimony.

First, as to the President having usurped the powers of Congress in organizing governments in the Southern States, it will be found in General Grant's testimony, that the programme which was followed out by Mr. Johnson, had been laid down by Mr. Lincoln. It also appears in General Grant's testimony, that he was present, by invita-Grant's testimony, that he was present he was prese Messrs. Seddon, Letcher and several other witnesses for the Government, were before the Grand the administration, he did not offer any suggestion of his own, but was a silent listener. The tried on a new indictment at the term in March. Mr. Davis will remain in the city several days. He will not spend the winter in Canada.

> From Washington\_Congressional Proceedings, &c.

> WASHINGTON, Nov. 26-P. M. SENATE. - McCulloch's documents and memorial from the Alabama Legislature, in regard to the repeal of the Cotton Tax, were referred to the Committee on Commerce.
>
> A Bill continuing in service Generals Howard and Sickles, was referred to the Military Com-

> Motley's diplomatic correspondence was called for.
>
> A Bill changing the name of Samuel Charles
> Barney, who claims, though a grandson of Commodore Barney, that his father and uncle had lisgraced the name, passed. The Senate went into Executive Session and

House. - General Grant was called on for the correspondence between himself and others, regarding the removal of Stanton, Sheridan, and general matters of reconstruction. The Military Committee was directed to enquire into the expediency of paying the army weekly ket has since ruled steady with a fair demand at instead of every two months.

The Committee on Freedmen's Affairs was directed to inquire and report the reasons, if any, for continuing the Freedmen's Bureau.

Detective Baker was arrested by order of the Judiciary Committee, and discharged on payment of costs. A memorial from Alabama, regarding the cotton tax, was referred to the Committee on Ways The Committee on Ways and Means were di-

rected to inquire into the expediency of taxing United States bonds and the National Banks, for the liquidation of the State debts.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole and adjourned.

Mr. Stevens left the House very much indis-

The interest in the impeachment of the Presi-The Senate did nothing in executive session The Internal Revenue receipts to-day amounted light for the season, and only a small stock remains in receivers' hands. The weeks' sales are to \$443,000. The prize fight between Collyer and Kelly took

place to-day. Kelly claims the stakes.

Gov. Isham Harriss is at home in Tennessee under parole, to appear in the Federal Court in

of Revolutionary fame, by whom she had seven children, one of whom, Varina Howell, is the wife

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—6 P. M.

Five-twenties of '62, coupons, 107\(^1\); do. of '64,

107\(^1\); do. of '65, 106\(^1\); do. of '67, 107\(^1\). Ten-forties 102\(^1\); Seven-thirties, 105\(^1\). Money easy at 6

(77\(^2\)) cent. Discount 76210. @7 % cent. Discount 7@10. Sterling Exchange unchanged. Governments steady. Stocks stronger

Cotton lower—sales 3,000 bales at 164 cents.—
Flour dull and heavy—State \$7 75@\$10; Southern \$9 50@\$14. Wheat dull. Corn \$1 33½@\$1 36. Mess Pork firm at \$20 90. Lard steady. -Groceries generally quiet and dull. Naval Stores detachment of troops were sent to the island steady. Spirits Turpentine 55@55½ cents. Rosin \$3 to \$8. Freights steady.

Cotton duli and unsettled-nominally at 161 cents. Flour very dull and tending downwards. Wheat firm-prime red \$2 50@\$2 60. Corn firm tion law be so altered or amended, as to require \$2 25. Oats dull. Bye scarce—good to prime 50

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26-6 P. M.

The American Consul at Rome, according to the correspondent of the London Telegraph, has received several death

"Are we a Nation?" If we are not, who prices are a shade lower. We quote at 25 cents has done more than Mr. Sumner to deprive

us of that blessing ?- N. Y. Com. Adv. Three or four bundred freedmen passed we have to report only a limited demand. No sales except in the small way, and we refer to our through Georgia the other day, en route to table for store rates. Charleston and thence to Liberia.

The Prince of Wales astonished Frank fort, and left all manner of scandalous stories behind him after his two day's visit. The New Orleans Crescent calls the favorite Southern tournaments "absurd and half developed gammon.'

Forney is in danger of cutting the thread of his official existence with Senatorial scis

A French laborer hid some \$125 in his room, and killed himself when he found it stolen. A man in Hartford sat on a red hot stove

o spite his wife. He stuck there, and she Floureus, the French physiologist, says men might live 200 years. He is doing his best, going on eighty.

A Mississippi freedman is perfectly satisfied now he has voted for "Massa Convemption." A young German girl, in New York, ate box of matches-and died.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current. BEESWAY, 15 33 @ 35 | LIME, # bbl. 0 00 @ 0 00 BEEF CATTLE, B 100 lbs. 7 00 @10 00 | From store 0 00 @ 1 90 | MOIASES, B gallon, Cuba, hhds. 471@ 521

.10 00 @15 00 W M .. do BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.
2nd hand... 2 25 @ 3 25
New...... 3 25 @ 3 75
New...... 3 25 @ 3 75 NAVAL STORES, Turpentine # 280 ff CANDLES, # 1b., Tallow ..... 18 @ Adamantine. 20 @ 20 23 Virgin....0 00 @ 3 30 55 Yellow dip.0 00 @ 3 20 Sperm... .50 @ COFFEE, # 1b., Hard .. .0 00 @ 2 20 40 Tar, \$\pi\$ bbl.0 00 @ Java ... Tar, in ordro 00 @ 3 00 25 Pitch, City 3 50 @ 3 75 Rosin, pale 3 00 @ 3 25 COTTON, ₩ lb., Ord. to Mid'g 14 @ do No. 1..2 50 @ 2 75 do No. 2..2 25 @ 2 30 151 do No. 3..0 00 @ 2 25 strict Mid'g.00 @ COTTON BAGGING Spirits Turpentine, unny, # yd 24 @ ...00@ 49 # gal.. Bope, # lb...10 @ 14 Corn Meal., # bushel..1 75 @ 1 80 Oils, # gallon, Sperm....0 00 @ 3 00 Linseed...1 75 @ 1 90 DOMESTICS, Machinery.2 00 @ 2 50 Kerosene. POTATOES, Sweet, bush 65 @ 80 Irish, # bbl3 50 @ 4 00 .70 @ # 1b... No. 2. . . 19 00 @20 00 Hams...... 20 @ Middlings....00 @

Sheeting, Yarn, # 5 lb1 70 @ 1 75 PEA NUTS, 2 00 @ 2 45 FEATHERS, Fish, # bbl., Mackerel, No. 1... 20 00 6221 00 No. 2... 19 00 620 00 Hams.... Mullets...9 50 @ 11 00 Shoulders....00 @ Herring, Hog round .. 00 @ Western Bacon Here to the control of the control o GLUE, # 15...20 @ 25 GUNNY BAGS. 30 @ 32 Prime, ...00 00 @22 00. Rump....60 00 @00 00 Liverpool, sack, ground. cargo . . . 0 00 @ 0 00 Corn . . . . 1 45 @ 1 50 101 Cuca ...... 121@ 00 Porto Rico. 14 @ 0., 0 0 10 C... B... B... A. HIDES, # 1b., Green..... HAY, \$\mathref{H}\$ 100 lbs., Eastern... 0 00 @ 1 20 Crushed... 00 @ Soap, # 1b. 95 || Northern, .. 9 @ 10 Ext. Family, 101@ 11 10 Family, . . . . 10 @ 10 sheer .. .. Swede ..... 10 @ 12 SHINGLES, WM. Contract . . 6 00 @ 7 00 Common . . 4 00 @ 5 00 Hoop, \$\mathref{H}\$ ton. 150 00@155 00 Liquors, # gal., (dom.) STAVES, # M., Whiskey, Bourbon ... 2 00 @ 4 00 B. O. hhd 30 00 @40 00 N. E. Rum 3 00 @ 4 00 TIMBER, \$\mathbb{H}\text{M.,} Shipping .00 00 @12 50 Gin . . . . . 4 00 @ 7 00 Shipping .00 00 @12 50 Brandy . . . 4 00 @ 9 00 Mill, prme 10 00 @10 50 Lumber, (River, Mill Fair. 8 50 @ 9 50 Fl'r Bds. 14 00 @18 00 Mill, inferior to Wide do .10 00 @12 00 ord.... 5 50 @ 8 00 Scantling 8 00 @10 00 TALLOW, b...10 @ 11

## REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY,

November 27, 1867,

TURPENTINE-The market opened on Friday at quotations of the previous day, at which it closed steady, but on Saturday there was little or no enquiry from buyers, and in consequence the price declined 10@20 cents, closing inactive. On Monday, the above decline was regained, and the mar-\$3 30 for virgin and yellow dip, and \$2 20 for hard, \$\emptyset\ bbl. of 280 lbs. The receipts for the past week have been unusually light, and; reach only 620 bbls., as follows:

\$2 20 44..... 3 10...... Saturday 3 30...... Monday .340. Tuesday. SPIRITS TURPENTINE .- Since the close of our last review the market has ruled steady, and prices remain without change. During the early part of the week the demand was not so brisk, but

Cape Fear, ... 26
Bank of N. C., ... 45
Farmers' Bank, ... 24
Merchants' under more favorable reports from the Northern markets there has been a better enquiry from buyers for the past two days, and 49 cents is freely offered; sellers, however, are firm in holding at higher figures, and in consequence very little is now doing in the way of sales. The receipts are only 1,118 bbls, as follows;

Friday .... 600 bbls. at ..... Saturady ... 205 Monday ... . 275 " " . 38 " " Mrs. Howell, Mr. Davis' mother-in-law, died at Montreal. The deceased lady was a native of Georgia, and was about sixty-five years of age. She married a son of Gen. Howell, of New Jersey, of Revolutionary fame, by whom she had seen by the first to almost completely and had been almost the seen of the advices from the Northern markets been had seen by the seen almost the seen almo Tuesday. has had the effect to almost completely check transactions, buyers being unwilling to purchase unless at materially reduced figures, which sel-

inactive, and at present it is almost impossible to give a correct quotation of either grade. Our fig-ures in table must therefore be looked upon as merely nominal. TAR-Has been brought to market slowly, and are 197 bbls., which sold at \$2 29 \$2 bbl.

BARRELS—The supply of empty spirit barrels is BARRELS—The supply of empty spirit barrels is uable Rice farm, and a large quantity of Turpenvery good, and, in the absence of the usual devery good, and, in the absence of the usual devery good, the market rules decidedly dull. The mand, the market rules decidedly dull. The mand the market rules decidedly dull. The mand the market rules decided the market rules ransactions for a few weeks past have been limransactions for a few ways partial ranks to the ted to small parcels, and we quote as follows: second hand, \$2 25@\$2 40 for lots as they run,

and \$2 75@\$3 for selected;—new, \$3@\$3 25 for country, \$3 25@\$3 75 for city, and \$3 50@\$3 75 for New York make, according to quantity.

BEESWAX—Only small lots coming to market, and sell readily at 33@35c. # tb. BEEF CATTLE-The market continues to be pret-

and quiet—old white \$2 32@\$2 55; new \$2 15@
\$2 25. Oats dull. Bye scarce—good to prime 50
\$60 cents. Provisions very dull. Mess Pork \$22
\$25.

There was a splendid dinner given, a few days since, to M'lle Janauschek, by a distinguished German family in Fifty-first street. The ladies and gentlemen present were all of them distinguished foreigners, except Miss Lacoste, the young American tragedienne.—Home Journal.

The American Consul at Rome, accord
BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be pretable with beeves, and only a prime article finds ready sale. We quote on the hoof at 7@10c. \$\overline{Plank}\$ the next enquiry for retailing purposes, and there is only a light supply on market. We quote from the granaries at \$1 75@ \$1 80 \$\overline{Plank}\$ bushel, in lots to suit purchasers. Corron—At the time of closing our last review the market ruled quite firm, with a steady demand from buyers at a basis of 15\overline{Plank}\$ cents for middling. On Friday there was a moderate enquiry from buyers, and above figure was obtained for several small parcels. On Saturday the market opened with a declining tendency, and under adverse news from abroad the price has since deverse news fr verse news from abroad the price has since declined \$\frac{1}{2}\tilde{0}\$ cent. The sales are only 156 bales at 14\frac{1}{2}\$, 14\frac{3}{4}\tilde{0}\$ for low middling, 15, 15\frac{4}{4}\tilde{0}\$ (15\frac{1}{2}\tilde{0}\$ cents for middling, and 15\frac{3}{4}\$ cents for strict middling, and 15\frac{3}{4}\$ cents for strict middling, the market eleging investiga at 15 cents for public places in Parking the market eleging investiga at 15 cents for public places in Parking the market eleging investiga at 15 cents for public places in Parking the market eleging investiga at 15 cents for public places in Parking the market eleging investiga at 15 cents for public places in Parking the market eleging investiga at 15 cents for public places in Parking the market eleging investigation at 15 cents for public places in Parking the market eleging investigation at 15 cents for public places in Parking the market eleging investigation at 15 cents for public places in Parking the market eleging investigation at 15 cents for public places in Parking the market eleging investigation at 15 cents for public places in Parking the market eleging investigation at 15 cents for public places in Parking the market eleging investigation at 15 cents for public places in Parking the market eleging investigation at 15 cents for public places in the market eleging investigation at 15 cents for public places in the market eleging investigation at 15 cents for public places in the market eleging investigation at 15 cents for public places in the market eleging investigation at 15 cents for public places in the market eleging investigation at 15 cents for public places in the market eleging investigation at 15 cents for public places in the market eleging investigation at 15 cents for public places in the market eleging investigation at 15 cents for public places in the market eleging investigation at 15 cents for public places in the market eleging in th

ozen.
Fish-The stock of Mu lets is rather light, but

Table for store rates.

FERTILIZERS—Are in light stock, but we have to report very little demand. We quote from store as follows: Peruvian Guano, \$90@\$92.50;

Store as follows: Peruvian Guano, \$90@\$92.50;

Patersea de 270. Est. store as follows: Peruvian Guano, \$90@\$92 50; Pacific do. \$75@\$80; Patapsco do. \$70; Kettlewell's Manipulated do., \$60@\$70; Kettlewell's Manipulated do., \$60@\$70; Phœnix do., \$55; Snowden's Manipulated do., \$75; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, \$66; Ober's Cotton and Corn Compound, \$65; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, \$60@\$65, Snowden's Ammoniated Potash Phosphate, \$65; Zell's Superphosphate of Lime, \$65; Zell's Raw Bone Phosphate, \$65; Rhodes' Standard Manure, \$65@\$70 Woolston's Phosphate of Lime, \$65; Whitelock's Cerealston's Phosphate of Lime, \$65; Whitelock's Cerealizer, \$75; Chesapeake Phosphate, \$70 \$ ton of

2,000 pounds.

2,000 pounds.

FLOUR—The market continues to be moderately supplied with all brands, while the demand is limited to small parcels from store. We quote State brands at \$12@\$12 50 for superfine, and \$13@\$13 50 for family, as in quantity. Northern sells in the small way at quotations in table.

GRAIN.—For Corn the market rules about the same as reported in our last. The receipts for some weeks past have been meagre, and the stock in dealers' hands is very small, being only about sufficient for immediate use; the demand, however, is limited. No cargo sales, and we quote nominally at \$1 40@\$1 45. Selling from store at \$1 55@\$1 60 \$\pi\$ bushel, in lots to suit.—OATS.

—Two or three small parcels received by dealers during the week, (which comprise all the stock now on market,) have gone into store, and are selling at 90 cents @ \$1 \$\text{@bushel.}\$—Peas—Are in limited demand, and the market is moderately supplied. We quote small sales for the week at \$1 25@\$1 35 \$\text{@bushel}\$ bushel for Black Eye, as in quantity.——RICE.—There is merely a retail enquiry for clean and the market is moderately supplied. We quote Carolina at prices ranging from 10 to 11½ cents # lb. by the

package.

HAY—Is in limited enquiry, and the market is heavily supplied with all descriptions. No sales except in the retail way from store. Lime—Is in moderate supply, and sells in the small way from store at \$1 90 \(\pi\) cask.

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber - Cargo rates - per 1,000 feet.

prime and extra quality.

Potatoes—Are in full supply, and demand light.

We quote Irish at \$3 50@\$4 \$\mathre{\phi}\$ bbl., and 65@80 ents # bushel. POULTRY.—The market is better supplied and rules dull. We quote live fowls at 40@45 cents, and turkeys \$1 25@\$2 each.

Provisions—For Bacon the market during the past week has ruled quite duil, and only occasional small sales have taken place. A few parcels of N. C. cured have been received, and there is scarcely any demand at present. We quote at 18 cents for hog round, and 20@21 cents # tb. for

which the supply in store is fully adequate. See table for quotations. Fresh sells from carts at 113@13 cents # 1b. SALT-No receipts for the week, but there is a

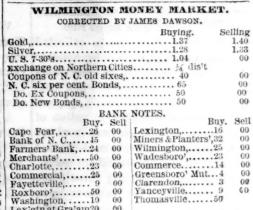
Pork-Only a retail demand for Northern, to meet

market rules very dull. We quote nominally at \$3@\$4 for common, and \$4 50@\$5 50 \$\text{@} M. for contract. TIMBER-Has arrived very slowly since our last.

offering shipment. See table for rates. Rates of Freight. Per Sailing Vessel. Per Steamer. TO NEW YORK. 0 00 @ per lb. 1 00 15 12

Cotton Goods, ... per bale. 1 25 @ 1 50
Plaxseed, ... per bush. 00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, ... 00 @ 12½
To Philladelphia. 00 @ 12½
Conde Turrengina. 00 @ 00 @ 10 @ Crude Turpentine per bbl. 0 00 @ Spirits Turpentine, " Pea Nuts,...
Lumber...
TO BALTIMORE.
Crude Turpentine per bbl. 0 00 @ 0 40 0 00 @ 0 40 Tar,.... Spirits Turpentine, Rosin,... 00 @ 00 @ 00 @ Pea Nus, ..... per lb.
To Bosron.

Crude Turnerti Crude Turpentine per bbl.



On the 20th inst., in the Presbyterian Church at Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. C., by the Rev. Jesse Rankin, JOHN COLVILLE, Esq., of Wilmington, to Miss MARY W. HENDRY, of Lenoir.

other accounts, as Commissioner or Referee ; do Commission business in a small way. He is also Commissioner of North Carolina, for Florida.
P. MURPHY,
Wilmington, N. C.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

DERSONS desiring to purchase Lands

would do well to call and examine the lands of the late Henry N. Howard, consisting of a val-

lands, a fine stand for a county store. Any information desired will be furnished by William N. Peden.

april 25 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1867.

petition to make real estate

the Court, that James Broadhurst, one of the

LUMBER.—There is no shipping demand worthy f report, and the market rules dull for all kinds. We quote as follows:

rior, \$2@\$2 25 for ordinary, and \$2 40@\$2 50 for

Western cured is in moderate supply, and very little demand exists. We quote from store at 14@ 141 cents for shoulders, 17@18 cents for sides, and 20@21 cents for hams, as in quantity.

—LARD.

—The market is moderately supplied, and rules very dull. We quote North Carolina at 16@17 cents, and Northern at 13@016 cents @ 1b.

moderate supply of former arrivals in the hands of dealers. We continue to quote in the small way at \$2 10@\$2 20 for American, and \$2 20@\$2 30 Sack for Liverpool ground.
Shingles—No demand of consequence, and the

and there is only a light demand for mill purposes. We refer to our table for classified prices. Wood—Is in better supply, and demand at present is light. We quote by the boat load at \$3@\$3.50 for pine and ash, and \$3.75@\$4.25 P cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—To all coastwise ports rule very dul at present, and only a small quantity of produce

Crude Turpentine per bbl. \$0 00 @ \$0 60 \$ 0 00 0 00 @ 0 70 0 00 @ 0 00 0 00 @ 1 00 0 00 @ 0 00 00 @ 65 00 @ 00 00 @ ¾ 00 @ 00 00 @ 12 Cotton, ..... per lb. Pea Nuts, .... per bush.

Lex'gtn at Gra'am20

A CARD.

No cards.

THE Subscriber designs returning to this unless at materially reduced figures, which sellers refuse to accept and are therefore holding off in anticipation of more favorable reports. The

WILLIAM N. PEDEN, Admr's and ALLMAND A. McKOY, Oomr's. 178-2taw-11tf

DUPLIN COUNTY.

TT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF

dling - the market closing inactive at 15 cents for middling, with a declining tendency.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton are in fair supply, and sell as follows: Beard's Lock Tie, 10½@ 11 cents; Dillon's Universal Tie, 10½@11 cents; Wailey's Buckle Tie, 10½ cents; Arrow Tie, 10 confesso and heard ex parte as to him. WALTER R. BELL, Clerk.

## A Lesson from the Election.

So far as we have heard but very few whites in this or any other county voted for the Radical candidates. The control of the polls being entirely in the hands of the Radicals, they have not been sufficiently proud of the number or character of whites voting with them, if they have any way of knowing, to publish the information. It would be discovered only such as have aspirations for office or pay in the service of the negroes supported their ticket.

In South Carolina, however, only such whites as voted the Radical ticket went to the polls. The consequence is that hardly a thousand whites have voted throughout the entire State. In Charleston but sixtyeight white votes were polled, which may be regarded as the strength of that party

The Reconstruction Acts have been forced upon the South by Congress in negroes. order to protect the loyal whites and blacks. It based much of its action and received much of its Northern support on the ground that the loyal whites, those who had opposed the war or who fought in the Federal federates. armies, demanded the protection which negro suffrage would give them, as well for themselves as for the colored race.

At the least calculation, there must be in the city of Charleston five hundred voters who are Northern men, who have settled there since the war, or former residents who did not concur in the action of the sixty-eight endorsing the action of Congress enacted in Alabama. in their behalf, and we venture the opinion that sixty of these are office-holders, applicants for Federal or State appointments, or in some way making their living by their adherence to the Radical party.

Throughout the South, with a unanimity unparalleled in the political history of the world, the whites have refused to endorse foreigner, Northerner and Southerner, Jew and Gentile, have, with one accord, repudiated Radical measures and condemned Radical purposes. White men from New England, from the West and South, Whig and Democrat, Conservative and Republican. Confederate and Federal, have united the body. in a common appeal to their fellow-men of the North to save them from the humiliation and dangers of negro domination. Except office-holders and office-seekers there

men of the North will respond to their found guilty of the charge and sentenced to have been unanimously elected. We have is possessed of knowledge that would take brothers of the South, and save them and be hanged. The General mitigated the been reliably informed that the District a new man years to acquire, to the infinite the country from the threatening dangers which negro enfranchisement are bringing about. The decision which will be proclaimed next year, throughout the North, will sound the death-knell of negroism and Radicalism. The reaction of the present will be insignificant with what is to come during the following year. The solemn protest which the white citizens of the South have made against the enactments of Congress, have sunk deep into the hearts of the Northern people, and it will be responded to in time to rescue these States and save

# The Alabama Convention.

The Convention now in session at Mont gomery, being the first assembled under the authority of the Reconstruction Acts, of course attracts much attention. The infant steps and prattle of this embryo State, born again under the hands of loyal accoucheurs, is watched by North and South, by the former with reference to the fate of Presidential aspirants and political parties; by the latter as foreshadowing their own condition under negro rule.

The Charleston Mercury has collected together a correct and interesting epitome of its proceedings from the summary telegraphed by the Associated Press and from correspondents of the Northern papers. Its transactions are worth the attention of our readers, and may be illustrative of our own fate. Senator Wilson tells his colored friend Harris, that Congress will not recede, and the Standard echoes the threat, yet restrain the Radicalism of the Alabama Convention, and will very much ameliorate the extreme views and threats of all of

The correspondent of the New York World gave a detailed account of the appearance and antecedants of each delegate in the Alabama Convention, so far as he was able to obtain the information; but but is eminently worthy of a sincere and notwithstanding diligent inquiry, he was compelled to be satisfied with describing some of them as "unknown." The Montgomery white men's papers ridicule it unmercifully, and in fact so much food for ridicule has never before been farnished by any political assemblage. The Republican press of the North endeavor, by whiteas respectable an appearance as possible. whose hands the constitution and laws and substantial basis. future government of a State have been

The Alabama Convention proceedings are a foreshadowing of those of the Con. ventions vet to assemble. It has now been in session about two weeks, and yet they have scarcely accomplished anything. But the busi ess which they intend to do has been brought before them, and referred to appropriate committees, and in some has been discussed, has brought forth the display of a vindictive temper and utter want of statesmanship. Some of their proceedings seem like mere child's play.

Among the matters which have been ces, disfranchisement, the naming of the in existence.

the money thus spent does not appear.

and would have disfranchised seven-eighths nority report gave ample advantages to the Radical party in all future political contests, The Convention were in favor of the majority report, but were afraid to pass it without consultation with their masters in Washington, and accordingly a committee was appointed to go to Washington and obtain the opinion of the leading Radical forms us that in conformity with advice so slightly modified. It will, probably, be our farmers. adopted as it now stands, leaving the white

A bill has been offered and will probably writes us as follows: pass, changing the names of all counties, which have been called in honor of Confederate victories, or of distinguished Con-

A bill has also been prepared and reported from a special committee, to organize a State militia, to be subject to the order of the Governor. This will be a similar body to the militia of Tennessee, and will probably be used for like purposes, and unless the whole scheme of reconstruction is upset in time to prevent it. South during the war, the loyalty of whom, the pleasant scenes which have made a according to the most orthodox Radical Pandemonium of Tennessee under Browntests, cannot be questioned. Yet we find but low for the past two years, may soon be re-

The reception of the delegates by the people of Montgomery was not flattering to the pride of the newly elected dignataries, and so with a strange disregard to geography, the centre of the State has been gravely declared to be in the neighborhood of Selma, and it has been proposed to remove the Capital from Montgomery to the legislation of Congress. Native and that locality as a punishment for the discourteous treatment of the members of the Convention by the people of Mont-

The list of their follies might be exhave been noticed to show the character of legitimate principles. This is a good tended almost indefinitely, but enough

Sentence of Tolar, Powers and Watkins. It is understood definitely that General CANBY has published the proceedings of the trial of Tolar, Powers and Watkins, by a Haynes, Johnson and Thompson, (color-Military Commission at Raleigh. They were ed), in Marion District, South Carolina, sentence to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor in Fort Macon.

We sincerely trust that the imposing petitions that have gone forward from the people of the State to President Johnson. will cause the speedy pardon of these gentlemen. These trials of civilians by military courts having been declared unconstitutional by the President, and pronounced so by the Supreme Court of the United have not been legally convicted.

If they were implicated in the killing of the guilty scoundrel, the circumstances and the occasion were much more justifiable than similar conduct on the part of the distinguished officer of the army who ordered the trial, from which he was acquited by a jury of his countrymen.

Alas, we fear that party feeling is being carried to an extent which renders life and liberty as insecure as are political rights and privileges.

# University of Maryland\_Dr. Howard's

We have just received from Mr. Chas. S. Kerr, a member of the graduating class, a copy of "A LECTURE INTRODUCTORY TO A COURSE ON THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MARY-LAND. By W. T. Howard, M. D."

A spirit of professional dignity pervades the whole of this Lecture, and reflects credit upon the caste which the University of Maryland has long since taken among the medical schools in this country. Dr. Howthe leaders of this body are endeavoring to ard has long been esteemed among the most scholarly men in the medical profession in his State, and carries to Baltimore not only the prestige of former success, but the good wishes of his State for a prosperous future.

His lecture has not that display of sectional animosity which has so lately been the theme upon similar occasions, energetic professor, striving for the good of his profession and his class.

We are glad to place the University of Maryland among those Colleges which are determined te raise the standard of scholarship far above its present status. The rapid and important advances which have been made of late years, demand that this washing accounts, to give the assembly change should take place, regardless of political favor or pecuniary disadvantage.and by the magic of well chosen words to Those Schools may attain temporary sucinvest it with some of the dignity which cess that pander to sectional feelings, but should appertain to a body of men to they can never establish themselves upon a

What is needed now, more particularly in the South, is a thorough education; one which will be available in the pursuit of a livelihood. The people are no less fastidious than before the conquest, and demand that those who are recipients of their favors shall be educated men; therefore it is necessary that the standard should be raised instead of lowered, to meet this demand. But still a more important duty instances reports have been received from devolves upon the medical schools than sand. the committees. Almost every topic that sending out physicians acceptable to the people. They should take care that those receiving degrees should be so well grounded in the profession, that they may be able in their turn to aid in the march of improvement, and reflect credit upon a probrought before them are the State finan- fession the most honorable and necessary

On the subject of disfranchisement two der care of our sick Southern prisoners, reports were made by the committee. The will surely not be the least inducement. majority report was extremely proscriptive. We would like to say more of Dr. Howard's address; its tone augurs well of the stand of the white men of Alabama. The mi- he will take in the Faculty, and its sound advice will be appreciated by those students who esteem scholarly attainments more but gave the white people of Alabama at than ephemeral pleasures. The weight of least an apparent share in the government. such admonition will snrely drive professional demagogism before it like chaff.

We publish upon our first page this morning a series of four articles upon the profitable cultivation of cotton, members of Congress. The telegraph in- from the pen of a leading and successful planter of Georgia. They will be found received, the majority report has been able and practical papers, of great utility to Harrisburg, tied to a whipping post, and

spit upon ; in Montpelier, cuffed ; in Provi-

equality, and declared that public carriers

may make such rules for negro passengers

I dislike much to mention a current list

of news in regard to Presidential candi-

lates. At an informal caucus of Democra-

tic members at the Metropolitan Hotel, it

is said the claims of Pendleton, Seymour

and Sherman were discussed, but that their

choice finally fell upon Gen. Stedman, of

Ohio. Nothing could be more preposter-

ous or ridiculous. Stedman has a happy

faculty of keeping his name in the news

papers for some high office, but he has no

more chance of the nomination than Bean

more general expression on this subject, it

will be time to fairly discuss the claims of

There is a regular old fashioned howl

going up from the Radicals because the re-

cent King of North and South Carolina has

been mustered out of his rank as a Major

General of Volunteers. He wanted Ros-

seaus place in the regular army, and tried

hard to get it. Gens. Howard and Gregory

are the only Major Generals of Volunteers

left. How long they will retain the rank,

cannot well be stated, but it would not be

a great while, that they have held their

The Hon. Edmund Cooper, of Tennessee,

who will succeed Mr. Chandler as the As-

sistant Secretary of the Treasury, enjoys

the confidence of the country as a discreet

great interests which will be committed to

An extensive combination is made up

by variously interested parties to oust Com-

missioner Rollins. There is not the slight-

est probability of their success. Mr. Rol-

and of the Secretary of the Treasury in an

anbounded degree. He has literally grown

Executive Mansion a review of all the

how it is with those whose tents are spread

on "Fame's eternal camping ground?

How does immortality regard the late un-

natural war? Do the spirits of STONEWALL

JACKSON and A. P. HILL, and PHILLIP

KEARNEY and ISAAC I. STEVENS unite in

fraternal peace? Do they sing the same

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20, 1867.

en under the displeasure of Henry VIII,

and while he was dying at Leicester, in

1500, he remarked that, "If he had served

King, He would not have given him up in

his grey hairs." Thaddeus Stevens has

served Radicalism as "diligently" as Wol-

sey served his King-he may indulge in

the same bitter reflections. His death will

be an event in history. His bold and busy

brain has created the present status of the

Radical party, and his iron-will has made

an impression upon the country which will

be felt for long years to come. It has been

his genius which has prompted from cau-

tious men many a reference to the fate of

Charles I., whose royal authority was an-

nihilated at Whitehall, Jan. 30, 1019, for

powers which the Tudors had used, and

for breaking into fragments the British

constitution. The King "worked outside

the Constitution." He lost his head. The

people have beheaded Radicalism for the

same crime. Individuals are fortunate in

having escaped thus far personal punish-

ment. Mr. Stevens hates terribly to die.

an old man. A man who feels thus is not

satisfied with his past life. When Cran-

mer was at the stake, during the reign of

Mary I., for having signed a recantation of his opinions, he held his right hand in

the flames till it was consumed, exclaiming

Thaddeus Stevens will never sign a recan-

tation of his opinions, but he may well fix

his dying gaze upon the hand that penned

as he passes into eternity. But, to change

the subject, there will be a full quorom of

Congress to-morrow. It is very doubtful

f any legislation will be attempted. But

nine days remain before the regular ses-

sion commences. Time is not afforded for

any real work. An immense amount of

caucusing is going on among the Radicals.

They are much cast down, and walk our

all the while, "O, THIS UNWORTHY HAND!

CROMWELL.

Very truly yours,

do, they are brothers.

up with the Internal Revenue system, and

places long enough.

aspirants for the high distinction.

Kichman. After the press has made a

as they deem best.

We are under obligations to an esteemed people of Alabama at the mercy of the friend, an intelligent and skillful planter himself, for these valuable articles, who condemnatory of the doctrine of social

TARBORO', N. C., Nov. 18, 1867.

Editors Journal:—Inclosed 1 hand you four articles from the pen of an old and valued friend of mine—Mr. Wm. H. Young, of Columbus, George of the profitship of Growing cetter, profitship gia-on the subject of growing cotton profitably t the South, &c., &c.

Mr. Young is esteemed in the section of country where he lives, as one of the most practical men in it; having succeeded, as an Agriculturist and Manufacturer, in amassing a large fortune, much of which was destroyed during the war. I commend these articles to the patrons of your paper, as one of great importance to them, and ope they will receive special attention. In ask will be brought to the notice of more persons di-rectly interested, than it would be if published in any other paper in the State, it being admitted that the Journal has decidedly the largest circu-

### A Rare Chance.

Mr. Britton, proprietor of the Lincoln Courier, having determined to dispose of his Printing Establishment, has adopted

the following plan: "Three hundred envelopes, containing slips of equal size in each, and in one of the envelopes the prize will be inserted, in the presence of a committee of gentlemen, who will thoroughly mix the envelopes and cause them to be drawn to each number, until the whole are withdrawn, when the envelopes will be opened and the one containing the prize will be ascertained, and the fortunate number will be credited with the prize."

The chances are five dollars each. The day fixed upon is the 16th of December. The well-known character of the gentleman is sufficient guarantee that the whole transaction will be conducted upon fair and chance for some industrious typo, and many will avail themselves of it.

### Fruits of Radicalism

The Radical candidates, Collins, (white,) Judge remarked the day of the election, disadvantage of the public service. that it would be his painful duty to try Collins next week for cow-stealing. We troops in and around Washington, but it suppose this Constitutional tinker will en- was a tame affair in comparison with the deavor to have his case continued with a grand reviews during the war. I wonder view of legitimatizing such conduct. "To what base uses" have honorable positions been converted.

# Sickles' Loyal Student.

The acquital of the Sheriff of Caswell States, were these men ever so guilty they has been promulgated, which we publish under the "State News." It will be recollected that he was arrested in consequence of charges preferred by General Sickles, OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. on account of his arrest and treatment of a loyal student. The evidence should by all means be published, that we may see what naughty things Major Generals resort to for "party purposes."

> "FOUR OAKS."-A Novel ; by Kamba Thorpe, Published by George W. Carleton & Co., Broadway, New York. We are indebted to the authoress, through Messrs. Edward J. Hale & Son, 16 Murray Street. New York, for a copy of this book just issued from the press. The authoress resides in Alabama, but is a native of North Carolina. The novel is a highly pleasant and agreeable one, totally free from anything merely sensational, and without any of those obliquities that make most of the novels of the present day hurtful to the public morals. It is one of those books that may be committed, unhesitatingly, into the hands of the female members of a family, or placed in the domestic library. Any orders for this work, entrusted to Messrs. Hale & Son, will be promptly attended to. We may say, in general terms, that the public may always accept any publication that bears their imprimatur, or has their professional or personal endorsement.

> OUR WASHINGTON LETTER. WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1867. To the Journal:-To the more intelligent and better informed of the people of the North, the end of national disaster seems to be approaching. It is the universal judgment of the champions of constitutional law who have recently exchanged opinions here, that the restoration to power of the Democratic party will speedily bring about a fraternal union and a lasting peace. During the past six years of misfortune, this great national organization has maintained its discipline and its principles in the face of constant defeat and attempted intimidation. There was a time when there was not a Democratic Legislature, nor a Democratic Governor in a single State; but now, during the past year, Democratic State officers have been elected in Connecticut, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, California, and in the Territory of Montana. We have the Legislature in New Jersey and Ohio, and even in bleeding Kansas negro suffrage has been defeated. In the popular vote a gain has been made of fully three hundred thou-

These results sufficiently indicate the purposes of the Democratic party to adhere with unyielding tenacity to its ancient streets looking as wretched as a May Flower rule of faith and practice. When Henry Saint at Abraham's tomb. They are divi IV., surnamed Bolingbroke, was supposed ded on the subject of impeachment. In the act, and said, "Alas, fair son! what right and members who would like a re-election have you to the Crown when you know your do not wish to touch it. counties, a State militia, and the removal of the capital of the State. Among their foolish acts in regard to the finances, evidently prompted by a vindictive disposition, was the appointment of a committee to make the promoted of the country; and we are to the country; and we are to the country; and we are to the country to the Crown when you know your font the Crown when you know your father has none?" "My liege," answered to the finances. We are glad to say that the University father has none?" "My liege," answered to the finances, evidence of the crown of the purpose, it is understood, of taking command of the Army. Gen. Ord, and in doing so saw has the appointment of a committee of the crown when you know your father has none?" "My liege," answered to the purpose, it is understood, of taking command of the Army. Gen. Ord, and in doing so saw his mother-in-law, and regrets that he will continue to fwar. Perhaps this is another indication has not been excelled by any other in the country; and we are the crown when you know your father has none?" "My liege," answered to the Prince, "with your sword you won it, of December, for the purpose, it is understood, of taking command of the Army. Gen. Grant will continue to the Prince of the Prince of the Prince of the arbitrary acts of Maj. Gen. Ord, and in doing so saw his mother-in-law, and regrets that he will of the total the purpose, it is understood, of taking command of the Army. Gen. Grant will continue to the Prince of the

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL of inquiry to inquire into the expendi- sure it will always be the school which will upon the preservation of our constitutional tion are welcome to such comfort. In con-

ernments, the offspring of a cruel fanaticism, will be of short duration. They bly take place at the November term of the are as hateful to gentlemen North, as Circuit Court at Richmond, but it is among But why quote the Constitution? I. cowardice, and place his honest and truth gentlemen South. The news that comes to the least of probabilities. Chief Justice us from the cotton States, of the barbaric Chase will go to Richmond, but he cannot practices of the negroes there, confirms the and will not remain. His "learned brothhilosophical judgments of those who er," Judge Underwood, and a mixed jury know the negro character, that left to of white and black, might like the honor of themselves, their lapse into barbarism will making rulings and finding a verdict, but great man. This fact cannot be denied. resting Maj. McCardle, that the Major was be sure and speedy. The Obi worship of it is fair to presume that it will be denied Congo will take the place of that Christithem. So far as honor is concerned, the anity which they have been taught for two United States is afraid of coming out seccenturies. The time has come when no ond best. In addition to this, the opinion Southern man can advocate Radicalism, is wide-spread that no possible good could and be recognized as a gentleman by a come from the trial, either to the State or Northern Democrat. In Boston he would the prisoner. be kicked: in Augusta, stoned: in Concord,

We are looking with anxiety for your election news of to-day. It is sincerely dence, taken for a fool; in Hartford and hoped that white men enough will be elected to control the Convention; and that so New Haven, tarred and feathered; in Albany, harnessed to Barnum's gorilla; in far as North Carolina is concerned, Radicalism will be disappointed in getting the in Trenton, "Jersey lightning" would sixty-eight electoral votes it counts upon even be denied him. It is only a day or two under the Reconstruction Bill. A nice little game! The authors of it are entitled since that Judge Agnew, of the Supreme to shine in the Newgate Calendar, or in the Court of Pennsylvania, rendered a decision police records of the Tombs.

# OUR TARBORO' CORRESPONDENCE.

Very truly yours,

TARBORO', N. C., Nov. 21, 1867. Dear Journal :- I send you the result of the two days election at this place. The county is divided into fourteen districts .-In consequence of the failure of the Registration Board to get suitable persons to open the polls in each district, they were ordered to consolidate the whole county into two voting districts, one being at Tarboro' and the other at Rocky Mount, five voting at Tarboro', and the remainder at Rocky Mount.

The result of the vote at this place, is as follows:

EDGECOMBE—Tarboro'—For Convention 1,191 Against Convention 234. Delegates—Dr J H Baker, 1,352; Col H A Dowd, 1,348; H C Cherry (colored),

ROCKY MOUNT For Convention, 1,129; against, 301. Delegates-Baker, 319; Dowd, 320; Cherry colored, 233.

This was the ticket nominated by the County Convention, in which both whites and blacks participated, but not a Consuprising if it should be determined before vention as I conceive to nominate candidates, either as Republicans or Radieals, but as Conservative or Union candidates. This ticket will be elected by a large majority, and is generally considered Conservative victory in the county, as the blacks in the county could, if united, vote and able conservative politician, and as a more than two for one.

gentleman fully competent to manage the By electing this ticket the county has procured the services of two good white nen-one a Colonel in the Confederate service, and the other a Surgeon, and I know that they have no Radical proclivities. The election here went off quietly, and nothing transpired that even tended lins enjoys the confidence of the President to the disturbance of the peace. The blacks as well as the whites conducting themselves in a most commendable manner. I presume you will get a full account of all the doings and sayings in connection To-day we have on the grounds of the

ssue. I write in a hurry. Yours, as usual, OCCASIONAL.

#### OUR LENOIR CORRESPONDENCE. Shot by Soldiers.

Dear Journal :- I have just learned some particulars of a circumstance which are not calculated to cause very pleasant reflecsong of mercy and redemption? If they

It appears that to-day a squad of U. S. soldiers, in search of a young man by the name of Gray, who was charged with having committed some offense, the nature of which I did not learn, had concealed themselves near the house of his father. An-To the Journal:-Reasons multiply for other young man by the name of Tooten the belief that the earthly career of Thadhad gone to Mr. Gray's to purchase corn deus Stevens will soon terminate. From and when he had left the house and prohis conversation on this subject it is eviceeded a short distance, these soldiers suddent that his mind has been, and now is. denly appeared from behind an out-house exclusively occupied with political affairs. and ordered him to halt. The poor fellow was so frightened that he attempted to run Some of his remarks almost force the inoff; whereupon they fired upon him. One ference that he is not a firm believer in a ball took effect in his leg, causing a serious future existence-if such an inference is a and painful wound, though not injuring true one it fully accounts for many of his the bones. allusions. After Cardinal Wolsey had fall-

After he was down, one of these valiant soldiers approached within fifteen feet and fired upon him, but luckily missed him. Mr. Tooten is said to be an industrious. harmless young man, living at Lenoir Inhis God as diligently as he had served his stitute, near which place this affair occur-

Moseley Hall, Lenoir Co., Nov. 20, 1867.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21, 1867. To the Journal:-The additional session of Congress commenced to-day. Wade came into the Senate looking very much battered. His recent political misfortune, coupled with a severe bodily accident, has made him look ten years older than he did when Congress adjourned. Simon Cameron, who boasts of carrying Pennsylvania in his pantaloons' pocket, looked very light for one with so heavy a weight about him. attempting to enforce the same despotic John Conness, of California, took his seat like a man who had come to gaze for the last time on a place where he makes at least \$25,000 a year in pay and mileage. James Dixon, of Connecticut, looked well and smiling, as he seemed to be enjoying the funereal gloom resting upon his defeated and dismayed friends. Tipton, Thayer, It must be an awful feeling, especially for Sumner, Ross, Pomeroy, Wilson and Yates looked like a pious band of the Pilgrim Fathers, sitting in judgment upon a witch. Like old Cromwell, who was never known to smile after reading Col. Titus' celebrated work, "Killing no Murder," they have drawn down their faces and have taken an iron-clad oath never to laugh again. Well they may. In an Eastern City the population is so great, and the deaths so immense. the strongest features of the Reconstructhat the gate to the graveyard is never tion Bill and repeat Cranmer's exclamation closed, nor the procession passing through ever broken.

The late elections have thrown open the gate leading to the burial place of Radicalism very wide. Its funeral will not stop until the people have buried all its wretched heresies. John Sherman looked a little of his brother, the General. If the General should be nominated for President, it

of inquiry to inquire into the expenditure of the public money of the State of Alabama for the support of the provisional State government established by President Johnson. How they propose to recover this College, in a city renowned for its tender of our sick Southern prisoners.

Solution to make command of the Army say, leading to make the precise attitude of its friends ought to afford Congress much consolate the Constitution says representatives shall right for him to resent, as a gentleman and be chosen by the people of the several States—soldier ought, the personal involvement of the Army be chosen by the people of the several States—soldier ought, the personal involvement of the Army be chosen by the people of the several States—soldier ought, the personal involvement of the Army be chosen by the people of the several States—soldier ought, the personal involvement of the Army be chosen by the people of the several States—soldier ought, the personal involvement of the Army be chosen by the people of the several States—soldier ought, the personal involvement of the Army be chosen by the people of the several States—soldier ought, the personal involvement of the Army be chosen by the people of the several States—soldier ought, the personal involvement of the Army be chosen by the people of the several States—soldier ought, the people of the several States—s

> Thaddeus Stevens, of course. bowels to be buried at Chalus amongst the paper.

rebellious Poictevius; his heart at Rouen, Evrad, to show his repentance for his un-turnable on the 21st, at Jackson. dutiful conduct. Thaddeus Stevens could appropriately imitate him by having his bowels buried at Lancaster, amongst his rebellious associates; his heart at Boston Common, as a mark of loyalty to the Radicals of Massachusetts, and his body at the foot of Washington Monument, to show his repentance for having "worked outside of the Constitution." However, it will not Legg 35; Curtis 68; Hodge 1. be your correspondent's funeral, nor is he an undertaker, and besides it may be his lot to precede him to the shadowy realm. Can hardly tell why it is so, but to my mind there is a thrilling interest attaching

to Mr. Stevens just now. As Butler came in the members quickly locked their desks and placed their hands over their pockets. The reason for this unusual proceeding will be investigated and a report made.

Ashley headed the impeachment corps-Boutwell, Wilson, Woodbridge, Lawrence and others. They have been inspected and found in no condition for an active campaign. They have already decided to go nto winter quarters and wait until doomsday for spring. As an impeachment body they are entitled to their share of the new

and unused epitaph—Requiescat in pace. The Finance Committee looked as though much impressed with the importance of their position. Their faces wore the expression of, something has got to be done. The awful darkness which rests over the avert the degradation-nearly all the men with any country like a pall must be removed. Our nearly six hundred millions of bonds. There is so much talk about repudiation that the bondholders are as white as ghosts. We must have at once, throughout the country, perfect peace, in order that the useless expenditures of military gevernments, Freedman's Bureaus, & id omne genus, may be stopped. Prosperity must ted. come from commerce, trade and prosperity. It is believed that Congress will try to ben-

efit the country some in this respect. As intimated that it would be done, Generals Howard and Gregory, of the Freedman's Bureau, have been mustered out of the rank of Major Generals. Gregory goes out of the sewige altegether (1) some sewige alt with the election here from your worthy Howard retains his rank in the regular The vote Chapel Hill is as follows: Graham, 215 out of the service altogether. Of course, vention.

We are pleased with the effort made in North Carolina to stay the hand of the Destructives, and sincerely hope you will have complete success.

# Yours very truly,

OUR LUMBERTON CORRESPONDENCE,

LUMBERTON, N. C., Nov. 21. Messrs. Editors :- The great negro election which occurred here on the 19th and 20th has ended, with but little bloodshed. Although we noticed a disposition on the part of the leading Radicals, to get up a disturbance at the polls, in violation of orders, for what purpose we did not learn .--The white men who were entitled, took but little interest in the way things were going, as they had no confidence in the justice or legality of such a proceeding, consequently of General Ord-extended to him through the Radicals have carried the county. The negres voted unanimously that ticket.

We visited the polls for a few minutes, to see how things were conducted under negro rule, and saw several white men, socalled, rejected, because their names could not be found on the books, although they could prove the fact of their registration; saw another man refused who had been appointed overseer of a road since the war. This was a new feature we had not heard of before, and heard the judge of elections tell another man who offered his vote, that he was "rejected" and "disfranchised" for being a patroler and going into the rebel army. This was the literary man of the Board. So we very easily concluded that the Conservative canddiates stood no chance of election in Robeson, although there was about two hundred majority for the whites registered, many of whom belong to the Union League Society, and voted the yellow ticket. So Hays and Nance, Radicals, are elected over two of the best men in the county, who were always ceived from them every consideration the good Union men, and men of intelligence ROBESON.

# OUR VICKSBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

VICKSBURG, MISS., Nov. 14, 1867. Dear Journal: - As the recent unmerited and unwarranted arrest of Major Wm. H. McCardle, editor of the Daily Times of this city, is of material interest to the press of our down-troden land, I have concluded to place at your disposal a full statement of the affair

Major McCardle was a gallant soldier

under the "Southern Cross," and when

the war terminated was left, as most of us,

without anything save the pure and chivalrous principles that have immemorially made enviable and noble the men of the South. Previous to the war and for many years he had occupied an editorial chair, and consequently very naturally returned at the first suitable opportunity to his old and that a canvass conducted on that basis will accustomed seat. Upon taking charge of result in its defeat." the Times he announced, as his Southern conscience dictated, that his course would be candidly, fearlessly and impartially devoted to the interests of the South-the support of justice-the defending of liber- advocate the claims of the Hon. George ty and the upholding of those acts and H. Pendleton, of Ohio, for the Presidency. measures that were calculated to restore thi once great and happy Union to the position it occupied in the haleyon days happy on account of the great popularity of yore. He furthermore stated that he would not hesitate to stab tyranny whenever it raised its hideous head IV., surnamed Bolingbroke, was supposed to be dead, Prince Henry removed the Crown out of the room. On his father becoming sensible again, he complained of committee will be read and the whole subject laid on the subject of impeachment. In my judgment, the report of the Committee would be the fair thing for John to oppose him. He would not do it. C. D. Drake, faithfully and bravely did he fulfill his promises up to the time the hand of opposite to impeachment. In my judgment, the report of the Committee will be read and the whole subject laid on the subject of impeachment. In my judgment, the report of the Committee will be read and the whole subject laid on the subject of impeachment. In my judgment, the report of the Committee will be read and the whole subject laid on the subject of impeachment. In my judgment, the report of the Committee will be read and the whole subject laid on the subject of impeachment. In my judgment, the report of the Committee will be read and the whole subject laid on the subject of impeachment. In my judgment, the report of the Committee will be read and the whole subject laid on the subject of impeachment. In my judgment, the report of the Committee will be read and the whole subject laid on the subject of impeachment. In my judgment, the report of the Committee will be read and the whole subject laid on the subject of impeachment. In my judgment, the report of the Committee will be read and the whole subject laid on the subject of impeachment. In my judgment, the report of the Committee will be read and the whole subject laid on the subject of impeachment. In my judgment, the report of the Committee will be read and the whole subject laid on the subject of impeachment. In my judgment, the report of the Committee will be read and the whole subject laid on the subject of impeachment. In my judgment, the report of the Committee will be read and the whole subject laid on the subject of impeachment. In my judgment, the report of the committee will be read and the would be the fair thi sword by his side—the same he contends pression stayed his pen and incarcerated Committee on Appropriations, but the old

"my voice is still for war." It is a trict were and are still doing-but he, be be chosen by the people of the several States— soldier ought, the personal insults officed and the Senate of the United States shall be by the fearless McCardle, he resolved to composed of two Senators from each Statet use his military power as a shield to his well be out of existence ful (truth always stings the guilty, exposer so far as Congressional Legislation is and accuser in a situation where he could concerned. The House assembled too. neither welld his pen or sword against his The central figure in the group was Major Generalship's person or character. General Ord gives as his reason for artremendous interest is centred in him an obstacle in the way of reconstruction. just now. All his words will have with and the author of certain inflammatory arhis party the authority of a last will and ticles, which were calculated to incite in testament. It is almost a pity he has not surrection by the unreconstructed Rebel the physical strength to make a speech. in his (Ord's) District. But this is all bosh. His voice is now hardly above a whisper, for the columns of the Times will show that but his nod to members who act with him no such charge can be substantiated. Such will be powerful as that of Jove. After are the simple facts of this audacious ar-Richard! Coeur de Lion, had been shot rest, and if you desire to do so, you have by Bertrand de Jourdain, he desired his permission to place my article in your

I would state, before concluding, that as mark of loyalty to the citizens, and his Judge Hill has granted a writ of habeas body at the feet of his father, at Font- corpus in Maj. Cardle's case, which is re-

## Yours truly, O. H. S.

## THE ELECTION.

Brunswick-Waccamaw-For Convention 34 against 1. Legg, (Rad.) 16; Curtis, (Con.) 19. Town Creek-Convention 206; against 75. Legg 206; Curtis 15; Hodge 75. Lockwood's Folly-Convention 40; against 28 Legg is elected.

COLUMBUS-Fair Bluff-Convention 79; against 120. Lennon (Con.) 128; Powell (Rad.) 75. Lennon is elected. Later returns give the whole vote of the county.

as follows: Convention 577; against Convention 505. Lennon 608; Powell 472. Robeson-Convention 825; against 375. Chaffin

(Con.) 507; Leach (Con.) 494; Nance (Rad.) 678; RICHMOND-Convention 1,234; against 189. R.

T. Long (Rad.) 1,234; Peter McRae (Con.) 189. LENOIR-Mosely Hall-Whole number of votes registered 376. Convention 225; against Convention 71. R. W. King, (Rad.), 217; H. F. Granger, (Con.), 79. At this precinct the inspectors intima ted that they had private instruction to note and report every one who voted against a Convention, and invariably to take notice of such. This deterred many from voting. But little interest was manifested by the whites. Anson-Convention 1,091; against Convention

593. Tucker, (Rad.), 1,127; Chillson, (Rad.), 1,111; Bennett, (Con.), 658; Redfoarn, 662. A friend adds:

The Radical ticket has been successful in An-The once proud old county bows her head in shame. The Conservatives did all they could to

claims to decency or respectability who once joincredit at home and throughout Continental Europe is in extremis. Abroad we have the Conservative ticket; but all in vain. The negarity six hundred millions of bonds groes and sneaking whites carried the day, and Henry E. Chillson, a Massachusetts puritau, an ignorant demagogue, and George Tucker, of whom the less said the better, are the delegates from Anson! Wilson-Davis, (Con.), is understood to have

> BEAUFORT-Rodman and Stilly (Rads.), are elec-In Wake, Warren, Craven, Wayne, Mecklenburg and Alamance, the Radical car Orange returns Graham and Holt, Conserva-

> Rowan goes for the Cosservatives. Davie.

For Convention 289; against Convention 176. The vote at White Cross, is as follows: Graham 86; Holt, 86; Hedrick, 42; Jones (negro) 42. For Convention 46; against Convention 82. No negro voted the white ticket, but some

twenty or thirty white men voted the negro ticket. The vote in Duplin is as follows: Peterson (Radical), 792; Highsmith (Radical), 771; Bryan (Conservative), 556; Blount, (Conservative), 554; Scattering, 7.

For Convention, 821; against Convention, 582. In Lincole county, King, Radical, said to be elected by 115 majority. Hertford elects Conservative ticket. Gaston, Aydlett, Radical, elected.

Rowan county-For Convention, 1,798; against Convention, \$39. Conservatives-McCubbins, 1,115; Johnson, 109; Radicals—Rose, 1,046; Hobbs, 1,024; Shaver,

Vote in Lexington (Davidson): Conservatives—Allen, 90; Jones, 87. Radicals—Kinney, 469; Millikin, 470.

Since the editor of this paper has been an involuntary recipient of the hospitality the medium of a gentleman of the "shoulder strap persuasion," and a file of bluecoated followers-he has received more expressions of personal kindness and sympathy than he had a right to expect. Not alone have old friends-friends of the 'Lang Syne"-stepped forward promptly to tender the helping hand; but many with whom he is personally unacquainted, have brightened his cell with offers of sympathy, and even more substantial assistance.

It is only the dark hour of adversity that attracts kindly utterances; and, as the sunbeam seems brighter when shining through the rift of the storm, so do they gladden and make bright the gloom of the prisoner's cell! To one and all, Major McCardle desires to return his heart-felt thanks for every expression of sympathy, and for every thoughtful act of kindness which has gone so far to mitigate the rigor of prison life. It is hoped that not many days will pass before his thanks can be rendered in

It is due to the officers in charge of Major McCardle to say, that he has renature of their duties would permit. He has no complaint to make with reference to his treatment.

His friends will not need to be assured that imprisonment has effected no change in his sentiments, nor disturbed his equanimity in any degree. He bears his fate, as a gentleman should, patiently and cheerfully.-Vicksburg Daily Times.

# The New York Times says that during the

present session of Congress "a most strennous and determined effort will be made to make Radicalism the corner stone of the Republican party—to base it upon the absolute political and social equality of the black and white races in every State and throughout the Union—an equality to be asserted as a national principle and maintained by the national authority and power," and that unless this is done, the threat is, "the party shall be broken in two." The Times "infers from the elections of the last few months that the people of the United States are not yet prepared to accept this as a national principle,

# It is stated that the Democrats of New

York city propose to raise the sum of \$250,-000 to start a new daily paper which is to

"I say, Tummas," remarks an inquiring spirit in Judy, "what breed do you call that er dawg o' yourn?" Tummas: "Well, he's two breeds—pinter and setter. He sits all day and pints his nose at the fire.